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The Literary Digest

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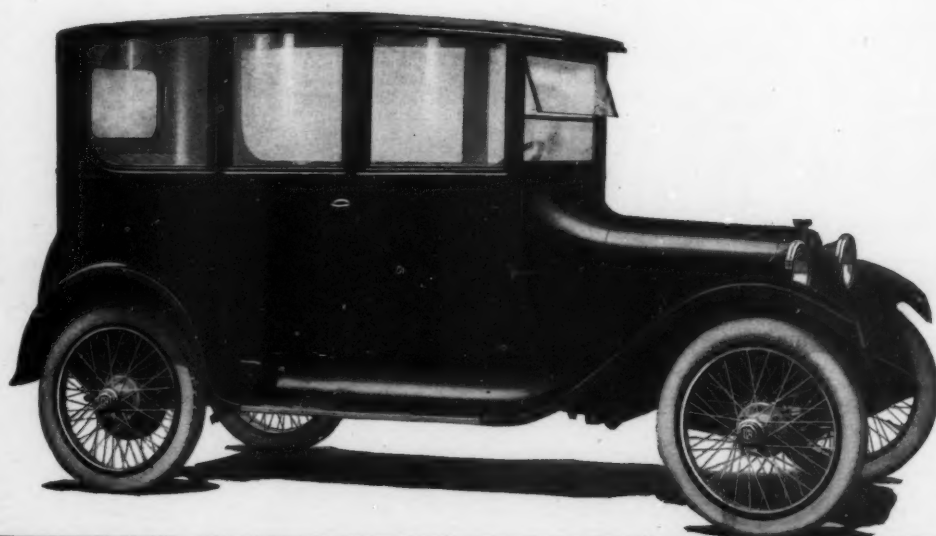
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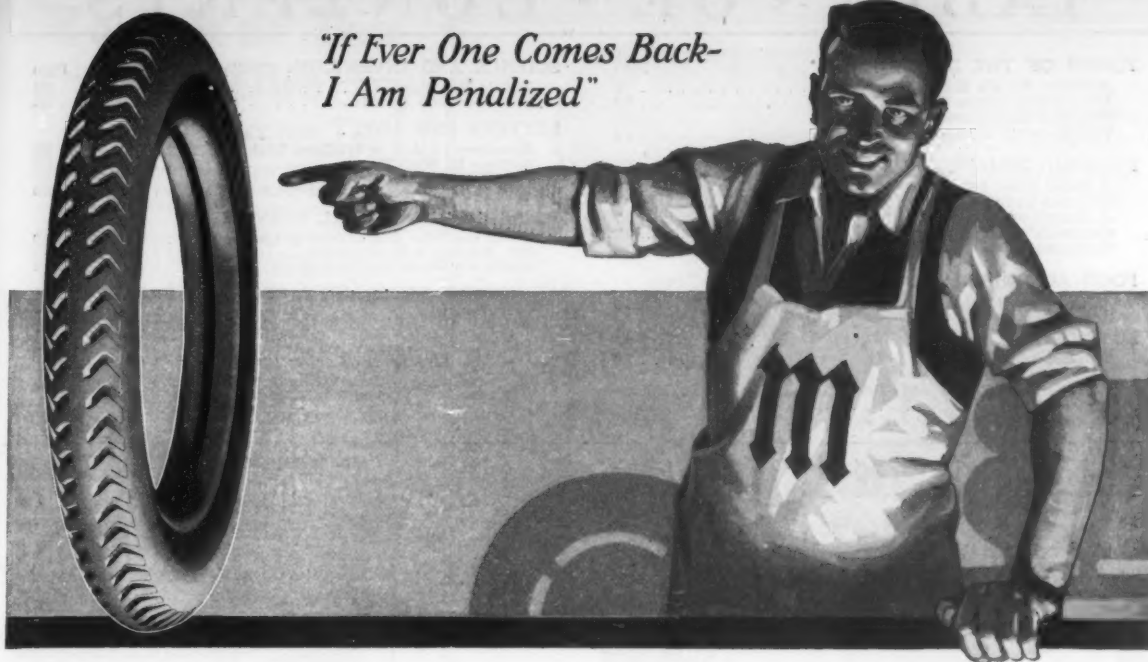
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Hence we can supply only one dealer in each neighborhood. And only about one motorist in fifty can get Millers.



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Are You Hitting at Nothing?



Herbert P. Mes, Material Accountant of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Los Angeles, California, aimed at nothing and hit it—until—but let him tell his story himself.

"Like most people, I was a drifter, admiring success, weakly wishing for better things to come, with no conception of what those better things were or how to proceed to get them."

"I aimed at nothing and hit it."

"I performed each task that presented itself, did it fairly well and then lay back awaiting the next task, using the spare time to build castles in Spain."

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The Digest School Directory Index

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PENN. . . . Miss Cowles' School, . . . Holidaysburg
TENN. . . . Ward-Belmont, . . . Box F, Nashville
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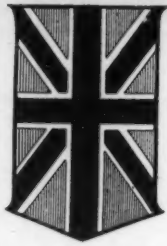
Mo. . . . Kemper Military School,
706 3rd St., Boonville
Wentworth Military Academy,
1813 Washington Ave., Lexington
N. J. . . . Rutgers Preparatory School,
Box 139, New Brunswick
WIS. . . . St. John's Military Academy,
Box 12 A, Delafield

BUSINESS SCHOOLS

N. Y. . . . Eastman Business Schools,
Poughkeepsie

PROFESSIONAL & VOCATIONAL

ILL. . . . Columbia College of Expression,
3358 Michigan Avenue, Chicago
Columbia Nor. Sch. of Phys. Education
3358 Michigan Avenue, Chicago
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2944 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago
SCHOOLS FOR STAMMERING
WIS. . . . North-Western School for Stammerers,
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Stockwell Special Agency
Tribune Building, New York
Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago
Calgary "Albertan"
Saskatoon "Star"
Winnipeg "Tribune"

Putnam & Randall
171 Madison Avenue, New York
London "Free Press"
Victoria "Colonist"

Charles H. Eddy Co.
200 Fifth Avenue, New York
1036 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago
Toronto "Star"
London "Advertiser"
Ottawa "Journal-Press"

J. P. McKinney & Son
334 Fifth Avenue, New York
122 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago
Toronto "Mail and Empire"

Louis Klebahn
1 West 34th Street, New York
5 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago
Calgary "Herald"
Edmonton "Journal"
Regina "Leader"
St. John "Standard"
Saskatoon "Phoenix"
Winnipeg "Free Press"

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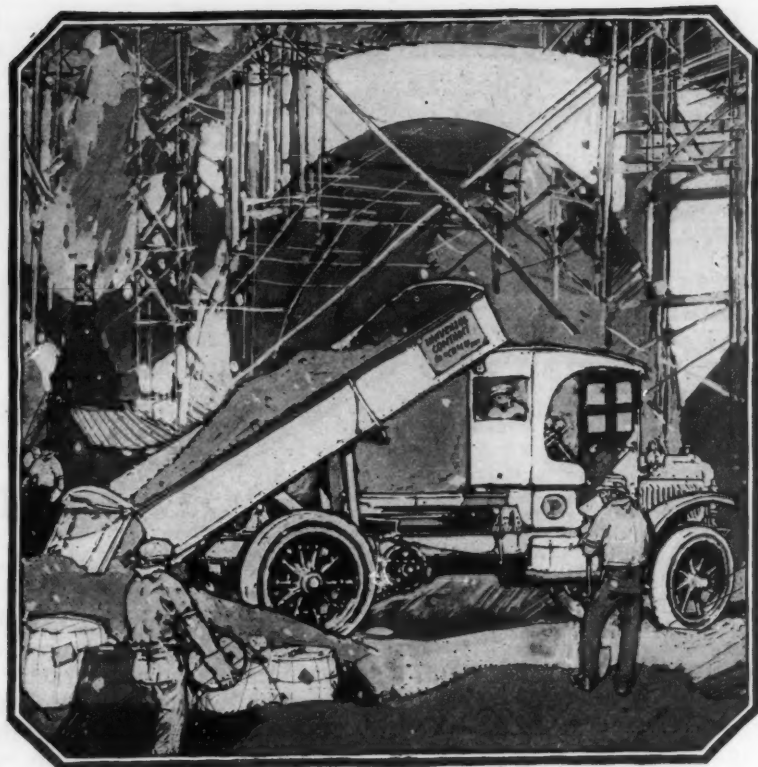
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Vol. LVI, No. 2

New York, January 12, 1918

Whole Number 1447

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

AMERICA FOR NO MAKESHIFT PEACE

THE DECIDING VOICE in the war-councils, say dispatches from Europe, is coming more and more to be the voice of America. In fact, if we declined to go on, the war would end in a stalemate this spring, reports the London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, "because neither side would be strong enough to fight to a decision."

The war-worn Allies rest their hopes upon the fresh and almost illimitable forces and resources of our Republic. What, then, is the temper of the American people toward the sort of peace Germany is trying to arrange? To answer this vital question, we have examined the organs of public opinion from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and the reply is like the shout of some great multitude. Germany's "complete submission" is "the only terms possible of our acceptance," affirms the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times*. "The Kaiser is attempting to create an appearance of similarity between the Bolshevik formula and his own deep, dark, predatory designs," says the *Spokane Spokesman-Review*, which adds: "There is not the slightest danger that the Allies will be misled by this clumsy subterfuge." If the Central Powers elect to rest on Count Czernin's proposals, declares the *Minneapolis Tribune*, "the war will go on with undiminished vigor so far as the United States and its war-associates are concerned." Our terms are—victory, insists the *Fort Worth (Texas) Star-Telegram*, which reminds us of the President's declaration: "Our object is to win the war, and we shall not slacken or suffer ourselves to be diverted until it is won." Germany, watching for signs of a weakening morale, will find nothing in America to comfort her, remarks the *Chicago Herald*.

"The civilized nations do not propose to have the war end until the uncivilized nations are no longer in position to harass the world," says the *Columbus Dispatch*, which adds: "There is no place in the world for Prussian militarism, and it must be destroyed, if it takes ten years or a hundred years to destroy it."

"The American people will never consent to negotiate with the Kaiser or with any of the 'Potsdam gang,'" declares the *Indianapolis News*, which sees "no possibility of peace without victory for the Allies," and reminds us that "this nation is just getting started." "Mad in her dreams of war, imperial Germany is mad in her dreams of peace," exclaims the *New Haven Journal-Courier*. Is it peace or an ambushade that Germany plans? asks the *New York World*, and *The Sun* remarks that "a world once unsophisticated is rapidly learning that the Kaiser's peace is not to be preferred to his iron fist and shining sword." "The civilized world is not yet prepared to play little Red Riding Hood to the German wolf—not even at Bolshevik invitation—and



From the *New York Tribune*.

HOW THE TEUTONIC INTERPRETATION OF "NO ANNEXATIONS AND NO INDEMNITIES" WOULD ANNEX RUSSIA'S SEACOAST.

that is the sum total of what is now proposed," says *The Tribune*. And in another issue of the same paper we read:

"As the devil tempted the fasting Christ, the German tempts the war-weary world; there are provinces and profits enough for all, there is a rest and end of misery for all, if only we will recognize the supremacy of the Prussian doctrine, if only we will renounce our war upon the doctrines and the men who made the Belgian tragedy possible, who have marked their march from one end of Europe to the other with the blood of innocent victims and the ashes of the churches of the ancient world."

"The nations that are free will fight on till their right to be

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free is established forever," insists the Rochester *Herald*, which adds: "The peace that shall be offered when that now irrepressible issue has been settled will not be difficult to recognize. It will not be hidden under a camouflage that shields Germany from punishment for its offenses."

The Kaiser's expectation, says the Vicksburg *Herald*, is "to promote delusion in Germany and confusion among the Allies," but the attempt leaves "the issue unchanged and the purpose of the Allies unchangeable." "The Allies have but one war-



THE KAISER'S GLAD HAND.

—Valasek in the Chicago *Herald*.

aim, and that is victory," says the Montgomery *Advertiser*, which can not imagine "any sensible man" believing that "America will consent to a German-made peace." "Not until Germany seeks peace upon the bowed knee will civilization harken," declares the Louisville *Times*, and in Colonel Waterson's *Courier-Journal* of the same city we read:

"By going through the mummery of a peace conference with Lenine's ragtags under the name of the Russians, the Teutons have several objects in view. Among them may be mentioned these: To get under way any sort of peace conference, anywhere, with anybody, to play to the peace sentiment and war-weariness of their own people as well as of their enemies. . . ."

"But peace will not be made by Great Britain, by France, by the United States until they make it on their own terms."

"Germany is 'stalling,' not parleying," remarks the Dayton *Herald*, and the Providence *Journal* points out that the German peace talk is "a palpable fraud, meant to make the United States slow-warp in its war-making." Count Czernin's terms are "a mockery," insists the Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail*; and these typical comments from Eastern and Southern papers reflect the general recognition of the fact that a desperate campaign is being launched to break the morale of the Allies before American forces get fairly into the fight.

Following the voices of the press westward, we find everywhere the same attitude expressed with the same emphasis and conviction. "Democracy," says the Chicago *Daily News*, "can not accept a precarious and delusive peace from criminal and treacherous autocrats who wield without popular restraint the combined powers of four absolute monarchies that have become sworn brothers of the sword under the sinister rule of the Hohenzollern." And the same paper is convinced that the "ingenious and insidious" peace propaganda of the Central Powers will "fail to mislead and bamboozle intelligent friends of

peace in the Allied countries and in the United States." Germany is playing "the game of duplicity for high stakes," asserts the Chicago *Evening Post*, and the Springfield *Illinois State Register* insists that "it is idle for the Central Powers to cry 'Peace! Peace!' without making a voluntary sacrifice of the Hohenzollern dynasty as the representatives of autocracy and militarism." For, as this paper sees it—

"The Hohenzollern dynasty knows that it alone stands in the way of peace. That dynasty forced the war upon a world at peace with itself and all mankind, and before the war can end it must be placed where it can not force another war upon a peace-loving world."

Germany's proposals through Count Czernin are "fundamentally incompetent and typically insincere," declares the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, and the Kansas City *Star* reminds us that "if the world signs a peace with the present rulers of Germany, a peace leaving their power unbroken, with tangible conquests, such as the German suzerainty over Middle Europe constitutes, so surely will the world have to fight them again."

The Denver *Rocky Mountain News* sees in the Teuton terms nothing but "camouflage," and the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* insists that peace, when it comes, "must be in a form promising long continuance by reason of an international arrangement equivalent to the old idea of the millennium, with Satan chained for a thousand years." To accept Germany's present terms, says the Milwaukee *Journal*, would be to admit our failure to defeat the Prussians in their dream of world-dominion. For—

"We should be leaving them in complete power over Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria, and in control over 180,000,000 people, enough to enable them to whip the world when a convenient time came."

"The war will end when the Kaiser is beaten," declares the Anaconda (Montana) *Standard*, which adds: "Peace will come not on the terms of the Kaiser, but on the terms of those nations which are bound together to make an end forever of the monstrosity of war."

There are "at least four insuperable obstacles in the way of a conclusion of peace upon the German terms," writes Mr. Walter Lawson Wilder in the Pueblo *Chieftain*. These are the Allied demands for reparation, restitution, the extirpation, of militarism, and guaranties insuring the permanence of peace when it comes, which Count Czernin's proposals ignore.

These proposals were submitted to the Brest-Litovsk conference on behalf of the Central Powers on Christmas day. According to the first reports cabled over they could be summarized as follows:

"All belligerents must participate in negotiations.

"Terms must be equally just to all belligerents.

"No forcible annexations and indemnities, provided the Entente gives guaranties.

"Nations deprived of independence during the war to have it returned.

"Each country to decide fate of its own subject nationalities.

"Each country to bear expenses of its citizens made prisoner and to pay for damage to private property in its own territory in violation of international law. Creation of special fund for this purpose to be discussed only in general peace conference.

"Return of German colonies.

"No economic restrictions after war."

Later reports cabled from Petrograd by the Associated Press on January 2 stated that the more important of the sixteen articles of the proposed agreement between Russia and the Central Powers were:

"ARTICLE I.—Russia and Germany are to declare the state of war at an end. Both nations are resolved to live together in the future in peace and friendship on condition of complete reciprocity. Germany will be ready as soon as peace is concluded with Russia and the demobilization of the Russian armies has been accomplished, to evacuate her present positions

in occupied Russian territory, in so far as no different inferences result from Article II.

"ARTICLE II.—The Russian Government having, in accordance with its principles, proclaimed for all peoples, without exception, living within the Russian Empire the right of self-determination, including complete separation, takes cognizance of the decisions expressing the will of people demanding a full state of independence and separation from the Russian Empire for Poland, Lithuania, Courland, and portions of Esthonia and Livonia. The Russian Government recognizes that in the present circumstances these manifestations must be regarded as an expression of the will of the people, and is ready to draw conclusions therefrom. As in those districts to which the foregoing stipulations apply, the question of evacuation is not such as provided for in Article I, a special commission shall discuss and fix the time and other details in conformity and in accordance with the Russian idea of the necessary ratification by a plebiscite on broad lines and without any military pressure whatever of the already existing proclamation of separation.

"ARTICLE IV.—Each of the contracting parties will not discriminate against the subjects, merchant ships, or goods of the other parties.

"ARTICLE V.—The parties agree that with the conclusion of peace economic war shall cease. During the time necessary for the restoration of relations there may be limitations upon trade, but the regulations as to imports are not to be of a too burdensome extent and high taxes or duties upon imports shall not be levied. For the interchange of goods an organization shall be effected by mixed commissions to be formed as soon as possible.

"ARTICLE X.—The contracting parties are not to demand payment of war-expenditures, nor for damages suffered during the war, this provision including requisitions."

Even the Bolsheviks refused to accept these terms, and demanded that the meeting-place of the peace delegates be transferred to neutral soil. They also checked the disbanding of the Russian Army, and demanded that German troops withdraw from the occupied Russian provinces before taking a plebiscite. To this Germany replied that she had no intention

of his military experts. Even without their advice, the Kaiser would know that an army, like anything else, is infinitely easier to destroy than to create. The Bolshevik leaders, having converted the Russian Army into an armed mob, dangerous to Russia alone, can not restore discipline by grandiloquently



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BLUEBEARD AGAIN OFFERS HIS HEART.

—Darling in the New York Tribune.

decreeing it. Nor can the Bolsheviks undo their great crime against world democracy. Except for Russia's collapse, Austria would have gone under and peace without annexations or indemnities would to-day be a fact. And so the Kaiser can afford to laugh while the Bolsheviks look fierce."

The Denver Rocky Mountain News, on the other hand, thinks that "Germany has created a monster that it can not control." Says this paper:

"The situation is that if Russia proceeds with her negotiations with Germany, she is unconsciously endangering Hohenzollernism and all that it stands for and weakening the strength of the Prussian Government; whereas, if Germany ceases dealing with the Lenine-Trotsky Government, she has Russia on her back and ugly questioning from her own socialists why the negotiations failed. It follows that if the Russian Government submits to German terms and acknowledges German militarism and German dominion, the Government will not last overnight. It begins to look as if Germany must make choice very soon and grasp one of the horns of the Russian dilemma."

Impossible as the German terms are, say some of our papers, they are probably forerunners of other and more satisfactory proposals. Therefore, while the proposals may not be sincere, remarks the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer, as a "peace-feeler" they are "certainly significant." "This is the first concrete proposal of peace that Germany has deigned to make," notes the Boston Advertiser, which adds:

"A time will come when the concessions will increase. We can await it confidently, the more so as our preparations for war are speeding nicely."

And in the Macon Telegraph we read:

"It appears that the German will have to do better than that, even for the Bolsheviks.

"The Czernin offer merely reveals the Prussian reaching with his jaws to drink of the blood with the victim prostrate beneath his feet. The Kühlmann offer to the Entente in the West will be the Prussian willing to pay a small price at least to get out of a fight daily growing harder for him to stay in."



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THE STRING AT LEAST IS REAL.

—Darling in the New York Tribune.

of annexing those provinces, but would merely "police" and "protect" them. Says the New Orleans Times-Picayune:

"Will the Kaiser care about subsequent developments in the peace parley at Brest-Litovsk, or elsewhere? Certainly not if he follows the advice of Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and the rest

WHY OUR SOLDIERS WAIT FOR CLOTHES

SOLDIERS CAN NOT MARCH WITHOUT SHOES, or resist pneumonia in a winter of record-breaking severity without warm clothes and sufficient shelter. A Quartermaster-General's Department which fails to keep up with the demand for such supplies delays our effective participation in the war as much as an Ordnance Department which can not make up its mind what type of rifle or machine gun to adopt. And the present physical welfare of the men in our army camps probably causes more concern among their families at home than their future efficiency as marksmen. If it needs must be that offenses come whenever a democracy prepares for war, the public, as represented in the press, is not inclined to deal lightly with the man or the system by whom the offense cometh against the physical well-being of our soldiers. Charges against this or that general are needless, in the *Washington Herald's* opinion, for they are all, Sharpe and Crozier included, "victims of a system." All of them, we are told, "are culpable in not having fought against the retention of an antiquated way of doing business which they must have known would lead them to disaster." The Quartermaster-General's Department seems to the *New York Times* to have been overwhelmed with work and to have often lost its bearings. The testimony of General Sharpe before the Senate's investigating committee appeals to many an editor as a most remarkable and instructive account of "the circumlocutory routine and the general red-tapery" of the bureaus of the War Department. They call attention, for instance, to the description of the roundabout route which an important request from a commander in the field must take before it can be finally acted upon by the Quartermaster-General. Said Senator McKellar, as General Sharpe nodded confirmingly:

"As I understand the course of that telegram, it comes from the officer in the field to the Adjutant-General. Then it comes to the Quartermaster-General. Then from the Quartermaster-General back to the Adjutant-General; then from the Adjutant-General to the Assistant Chief of Staff, and from the Assistant Chief of Staff back to the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General combined; then from the Adjutant-General back to the officer, and the Quartermaster-General then acts upon it."

Then if it is approved, inquired the Senator, "it has to go through that entire course in order to get back to the officer in the field and to get action?" "Yes," replied the General. And this, he added, "is a thing that always has been done, and army regulations require."

General Sharpe, who has since been superseded by Major-General Goethals, told of his attempts to introduce more business-like methods. Major-General O'Ryan told the investigating Senators that "the general opinion in the Army is that the paper work should be reduced." More than one camp commander has broken through the red tape to get necessary supplies promptly to his men. The Senate Military Affairs Committee did its part, after Surgeon-General Gorgas charged that lack

of supplies and hospital equipment was responsible for the spread of disease in several camps, by adopting this resolution, which several editors deemed a slap at the Secretary of War:

"It appearing to the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, from unquestioned proof adduced before it, that many enlisted men in camps Wheeler, Shelby, Kearney, Dix, Jackson, Grant, Custer, Beauregard, and in the camp at Fort Worth, Texas, are without woolen blouses and overcoats, the combined shortage in the several camps above named being not less than 20,000 overcoats and 47,000 woolen blouses, this committee hereby requests the Secretary of War to take immediate steps to supply said enlisted men with overcoats and woolen blouses.

"It further appearing that there may be shortages of said articles at Camps Dodge, Donelson, Funston, Wadsworth, Frémont, Sheridan, Green, and Pike, and perhaps other camps, the Secretary of War is also requested to ascertain by wire today if any other shortages of clothing exist in any of our camps, and if so that he direct that such shortage be supplied immediately.

"It is the sense of this committee that with the cold season now on the usual routine shall be suspended as to this matter, and that the commanding officers of the several camps shall be directed, if this is the quickest way, to buy these articles at the nearest points to their camps at which they can be obtained, so that our soldiers may be supplied as soon as possible."

Secretary Baker's reply informed Chairman Chamberlain that the Department had telegraphed to all the camps. Answers, he said, had been received from almost all of them "indicating that the situation has im-

proved in the last few days, since the date of your own information, due to the arrival of clothes and other supplies which had been on the way for some time. Steps have been taken to immediately furnish supplies to such camps as indicate a shortage."

General Sharpe's own story of the activities of his Department since our entrance into the war brought pitying smiles, rather than stern frowns, from most press correspondents. His commonest expression was "Don't know," as Mr. Gilbert, of the *New York Tribune*, recalls the General's testimony. *The Sun's* representative found something pathetic in his inability to answer or recall details. Several editors represent the General as saying in substance that there was not enough clothing, because the Army for which he had to provide was larger than he expected and that the clothing did not fit the soldiers because the men, like the Army, were too large. It was brought out that our men wear sixteen-ounce wool, whereas French and British uniforms are made of about twenty-two-ounce wool. General Sharpe thought our uniforms heavy enough for trench use, but admitted a "personal" preference for the heavier cloth. Various reasons were given for the shortage which has been found in army clothing. In the first place, the head of the War Department gave him no official information as to how many uniforms would be needed for some little time after the war began. But just before our formal war-declaration, the Quartermaster-General ordered a half-million uniforms on his own initiative,



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SUGGESTION FOR A MONUMENT IN FRONT OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

—McCutcheon in the *Chicago Tribune*.



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DO YOU RECOGNIZE ANY OF THESE AMERICANS?

American soldiers taken by the Germans in a trench-raid. The lower photograph shows the Americans being questioned in a prison-camp. The pictures were published in *Welt im Bild*, a German propaganda organ printed in ten languages and distributed in neutral countries.

which number later increased, partly by his own and partly by Secretary Baker's orders. An official report that 2,000,000 overcoats were on hand last month and only 1,300,000 men in service, was explained by the General's declaration that the report counted orders, but that only about half of these had actually been delivered. When it was planned to call out 687,000 men in September, General Sharpe, so he said, protested that it would be possible only to clothe 100,000, but instead 300,000 were called, and this, tho necessary for military reasons which can not be made public, meant that thousands of men were compelled to drill in civilian clothing. Uniforms, including winter underwear and overcoats, sufficient to supply all in camp are promised for the present month. There are still 180,000 men of the first draft who are yet to be called into service. But 70,000 of the uniforms intended for them will be used to clothe the unexpectedly large number of recent volunteer recruits for the regular Army. These facts are held to be a partial explanation of the reason for the delay in calling out both the final increment of the first draft and the first increment of the second.

Soon after the war began, the Quartermaster-General's purchasing activities were given over to a committee of the Council of National Defense. General Sharpe practically admitted, as the *New York Times* reports, that he and his department, stripped of initiative and real power, became merely a forwarding agent. One Senator remarked that the Quartermaster-General seemed to be only a "rubber stamp." Senator Frelinghuysen suggested that some of the delay in getting clothing might be due to conflict of authority between the Quartermaster-General's Department and the Council. The *New Jersey* Senator tried to draw out General Sharpe's real opinion as to the Council's responsibility for delays. The General carefully refrained from criticism and expressed appreciation of the Council's indispensable aid, but said guardedly:

"I do not believe we could have bought the supplies for the Army and have bought them at as low a price as they have been bought by the Council, but I do think, and I do not make the assertion, that there is any delay due to this thing, but I do think they sometimes consider the effect of an immediate delivery of supplies on the elevation of a price which we would not consider when we knew we had to have the clothing on hand to equip the men at a certain date."

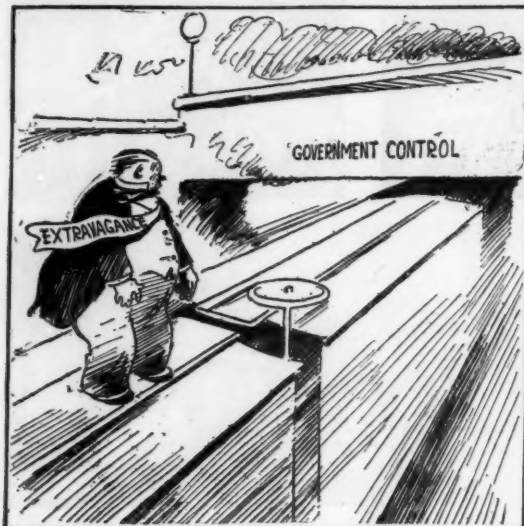
In April offers from the manufacturers of large supplies of wool at a low price were not accepted at the time, on the advice of the Quartermaster-General's civilian aids. The same advisers recommended the use of wool containing a certain proportion of "shoddy." General Sharpe testified that exorbitant profits had been made by a firm engaged to sort scraps left over from the manufacture of uniforms. This contract has been canceled.

There has been complaint of lack of shoes. A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* has heard it said in Washington that "if the United States has 1,500,000 soldiers in France next year 1,200,000 of this number will be wearing shoes that are from one-half to three and a half sizes too short." In two camps in this country but half of the soldiers have shoes that they can wear, according to other informants. One explanation of this is that an improper method of fitting has been in use, another is that there are plenty of shoes, but they are the wrong sizes. General Sharpe explains that "the average drafted man of the National Army has proved to be so much larger physically than the regulars and guardsmen, with whom the Department has had to deal in the past, that many of the shoes, and overcoats as well, have proved useless. Manufacture of the smaller sizes has been stopt, but the situation resulted in some hardships for the drafted soldiers before it could be corrected."

While General Sharpe admitted that there have been miscalculations and unfortunate, tho in some cases unavoidable, delays in the matter of clothing, he was enthusiastic over the food-situation in the Army. "Whatever is said," he declared,

"it is a fact that all of the men taken into the army camps from civilian life have gained flesh and strength and are better off physically now than ever before. These men can go over the top when the time comes, and I would not reduce any of the components of the well-balanced rations agreed upon."

The testimony of General Sharpe, as thus briefly reported, is by no means complete, as the investigating committee has not yet taken up the subjects of cantonment locations and con-



LOW BRIDGE.

—Tuthill in the St. Louis Star.

tracts, sanitation, the relation of the winter-clothing shortage to recent disease epidemics, and transportation of the Army by rail.

The New York Times has made a canvass among members of Congress and officials of the Government Departments, securing statements regarding the military situation from persons in authority who do not care to be quoted by name. The net result of the canvass brings *The Times* "to the conclusion that the Government has accomplished a vast amount of work considering the short time elapsed since it began to make preparations in earnest; that there have been some serious mistakes and delays, but that the activity of the War Department is at last distinctly on the up grade." *The Times* thinks it safe to assert that no American soldier is suffering now from lack of underclothing and blankets, while the shortage of uniforms is rapidly being made good. But there has been serious delay—in fact, we are told, "except for its complete success in giving all the soldiers three good square meals a day, and for its very great measure of success in keeping all the camps and cantonments healthful, the Government has been behind all along the line; that is, performance, altho tremendous and without precedent in the history of army-making, has lagged behind promise and is not up to the tremendous need or crisis." This has an important bearing on the war. The United States, we are reminded, expected last summer "to be a big, dominating military factor in the war by the spring of 1918, which means that it hoped to have 1,000,000 trained fighting men in the front line in France, with 600,000 trained and thoroughly equipped replacement troops back of the line in France ready to move up as needed to keep 1,000,000 on the firing-line numerically intact." But Chairman Kahn, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, now does not think that we will be in the war at our maximum strength until two years from now. Mr. Hitchcock, of the corresponding Committee of the Senate, is a little less pessimistic, but does not believe we can possibly get a million troops into France before the end of 1918.

WILL THE GOVERNMENT KEEP THE ROADS?

WITH CONTROL OF THE RAILROADS in the hands of the Government some editorial observers confidently predict they will never revert to private ownership, for, as the New Orleans *Item* remarks of this war-measure, the "end will not be reached until the United States Government owns its railroads as well as operates them." The coming of peace will be no reason for surrendering the roads, according to the Fargo *Courier-News*, which tells us that it took a world-war to prove to us that the railroad system of a country is "in its very nature best calculated to be handled as a government monopoly." Congressman John M. Baer, of North Dakota, writes in the New York *American* that government operation is the "first step toward government ownership," which means "liberation of the civic and social life of the people from the corrupting influence exerted by railway lobbyists and their professional allies in every crossroads town, city, and capital throughout the country for the past forty years." Mr. A. C. Townley, president of the Non-Partizan League, which the New York *American* calls the "largest political organization of farmers in the United States," says in that journal that he does not see how the action of the President in taking control of the railroads can mean anything else than "ultimate ownership of the railroads by the people." Private ownership "will always mean dividends before service," he is further quoted as saying, and "the purpose of railroads should be service before dividends." In *The American* also Mr. Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, makes a statement from which we cull the following:

"I regard the change with optimism, a step forward in the direction we must further travel for the benefit of the whole people and not continue in the old course, which was distinctively for the benefit of the few as opposed to the benefit of the many."

Not even experienced railroad men are wise enough to forecast the future of the railroads after the war, observes the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, but it is generally agreed that their status will never be the same again, for, in common with many other human agencies, "they have been overtaken by the surprises of the war, and must in consequence be affected by them." It will not be easy to "unscramble the railroad egg" after the war, in the view of the Nebraska *State Journal*, which thinks Director-General McAdoo "will have more to do than any one else in convincing the country whether or not it wants to make government operation of railroads permanent." Government operation for war-purposes, says the Minneapolis *Tribune*, may enable us to determine the question of government ownership, for we shall have "experience of our own rather than that of other countries and rather than the theories of the self-confident economists who have already decided the question." We read, too, in the Savannah *News* that—

"The Government's experiences during the remainder of the war as operator of the railroads of the country may actually crystallize public opinion against government ownership; and, if this occurs, the order of the President will have brought a double benefaction to the country, for it will not only have caused more efficient use of the roads during the war, but also have taught the public that the best practical solution of the problem of the roads in peace times is their operation in private hands with the Government acting as protector both of them and of the public."

Government operation, if at all successful, according to the Milwaukee *Free Press*, will most likely "tend to limit State regulation, weaken the competitive theory, and strengthen and perfect Federal control," and the New York *World*, thinks that a successful administration will show that "all the advantages of a unified and coordinated and economized conduct of the railroads" can be had without government ownership.



"LOOK, JOHN, WHAT CONGRESS GAVE ME."

—Tutthill in the St. Louis Star.



"OVER THE TOP."

—Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.

ENOUGH TO DEPRESS HIS SPIRITS

THE BREWERS' CAMPAIGN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

PROHIBITION ADVOCATES WELCOME, among other signs in favor of their cause, the internecine warfare in the liquor industry precipitated by the publicity campaign of the United States Brewers' Association. They fight for us when they fight each other, say some "dry" publications, while organs of the distilling interests claim that this assault on their business by newspaper advertising will hurt the brewers as much as it can hurt the distillers. The brewers' advertisements call attention to the action of the Government forbidding the distillation of ardent spirits during the war, and argue that this marks a clear distinction between distilled spirituous liquors and mild beverages, such as beer and light wines. This distinction, we are told, "sets a precedent in our national treatment of the question of intemperance," and is in line with the teachings of history and of science and in harmony with the experience of other countries at war. Through such a distinction the real solution of the vital problem of intemperance will be found. Noting that the alcoholic content of beer since January 1 is limited to 2¾ per cent. by weight, the brewers say they have earned the right to call their product a true temperance drink, and we read:

"The true relationship of beer is with light wines and soft drinks—not with hard liquors.

"For this false mental association the brewers are largely responsible. Keen competition in the early days of the brewing industry, before the perfection of modern bottling methods, led the brewers as individuals to encourage the establishment of saloons, which were at that time the only agencies through which their product could be lawfully sold. This unwise individual action on the part of many led to an undue multiplication of the saloon—a form of retail distribution which dealt not only in malt beverages but also in intoxicating liquors, and established a business affiliation that has since created the false mental association.

"Thus our product has been unjustly and improperly linked with those influences—over which we have had no control—that have actually promoted intemperance.

"For years we have hoped, with the wine-growers, that some factor might intervene which would enable us to sever, once and for all, the shackles that bound our wholesome products—light wines and beer, the handmaidens to True Temperance—to

ardent spirits in popular mental association and actual business practise. The Federal enactment prohibiting the distillation of spirituous liquors has broken those chains at last."

Confirmation of the brewers' contention is found in *The Brewer and Maltster* (Chicago), which hopes that the American people "in good beer and sparkling wine" will drink to the eternal repose of the liquor question, which is "solved and dead." In moderation alcohol is a good thing, in excess a very bad thing, this journal observes, and adds that wine and beer are conducive to moderation while whisky and gin are conducive to excess. Where there is much beer there is little drunkenness, but where there is much whisky there is great drunkenness, according to this journal, which proceeds:

"Beer is the ideal beverage for the masses of the country. As long as men prefer society to solitude, as long as relaxation must follow work, beer is as much of a necessity as bread. But whisky is a drug and should be treated as a drug. The man who drinks whisky instead of beer is like a man who takes morphin instead of a cigar."

The American Wine Press (New York) points out that the relationship of beer with light wines and soft drinks has been recognized for generations in France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and even in England, where so much hard liquor is made and consumed. In all these countries beer and light wines are distinguished from strong alcoholic beverages, and this organ believes that the advertising of the brewers must have done much to correct false and misleading statements and impressions spread abroad, particularly by professional agitators and reformers, and it ventures the expectation that—

"This advertising may do something to bring about in the United States better and more sensible excise legislation in the future, whereby beer and light wines will be sold under a separate license in places similar to the Continental cafés, which are quite different from our saloons."

Turning now to the organs of the distillers, we have the remark of *Mida's Criterion* (Chicago) that in their "maudlin" publicity the brewers spend "their good money painting a perfectly beautiful halo around the foaming stein." This

statement was made two years ago, but the *Criterion's* editor reiterates it because it is just as true to-day as it was when first published. The campaign of innocence conducted by the breweries can not convince any drinking man, we are told, and is "aimed solely and purely at beguiling the public of non-drinkers who have gathered under the banner of Sahara," and we read:

"If beer is such a decided temperance drink, why have so many of the breweries gone in for the manufacture of 'near-beer'? Again, why did Georgia, and why have other States and communities prohibited even the 'near-beer'? If an argument is worth all the money the brewers are spending on their temperance talks, then surely it is a sign of weakness to step down from the 4 per cent. class into the 2 per cent. class—and even find that defeated at the hands of the Prohibitionists."

Bonfort's Circular (New York) considers the brewers' publicity campaign as exhibiting a wish to cooperate with the Anti-Saloon League, if the Anti-Saloon League is willing to cooperate with the brewers. But this distilling authority does not think the brewers can expect any cooperation from the Anti-Saloon League which has been charging for years that the brewer and the saloon-keeper on account of political influence have always been a menace to good government, and we read:

"If the brewers begin a warfare on distilled beverages they will, in our opinion, make a very great mistake, and we understand that a large percentage of the brewers throughout the country are decidedly of this opinion.

"Whether the distilling interests will come back with an attack on beer we do not know, but if they should the consequences would be most unfortunate.

"Warfare means the overthrow of reasonable utterances, and by the time the brewers get through denouncing whisky, and the distillers get through denouncing beer, and possibly denouncing brewers as an element in politics, it would hardly be necessary for the advocates of prohibition to make any arguments at all. They could simply point to this and to that, and ask the people to decide whether they want to consume intoxicating liquors after what the manufacturers of intoxicants had said about them."

The Wine and Spirit Bulletin (Louisville) thinks the situation for the entire liquor traffic is too critical at this time to start eriminations and reeriminations, and it holds that by their publicity campaign the brewers are really "taking a step toward

their own downfall." If this were not so it would be easy to prove to the satisfaction of the unbiased public that the brewers are to blame for the evils connected with the distribution of alcoholic beverages. Meanwhile—

"The brewers are fooling no one, not the public, and least of all the professional prohibitionists. That part of the public which has seen a saloon conducted in violation of the law or in a disorderly manner, and has, therefore, been willing to wipe out a large number of properly conducted saloons and close down, if necessary, the distilleries and breweries in order to get rid of that one objectionable saloon, does not care whether it is beer or wine or whisky that is being sold in that objectionable saloon, and will continue in its course if only beer is handled there."

As an indication of a difference of opinion even among the brewers themselves, we are informed by Mr. Edward T. Fleming, publisher and editor of *The National Herald* (Philadelphia), that many brewers have withdrawn their subscription from the publicity fund because they objected to the advertising attacks upon the distillers, and he says further that—

"The great Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company is opposed to it, and the Ohio, New England, and the Pennsylvania brewers have insisted upon a change of method by the Publicity Committee from its attack upon ardent spirits for a straight campaign to demonstrate to the public that beer is a temperance drink, which is unobjectionable to the distillers."

Mr. C. Runge, former editor of *Liberty* (San Antonio), now no longer published, writes that in his opinion the brewers and distillers "will kill each other if they fight among themselves, while they would have a good chance to revive if they showed an unbroken front." From the editor of another liquor paper no longer published, *Barrels and Bottles*, Mr. W. O. Bates, of Indianapolis, we hear that because he has now only an academic interest in the question he can perhaps give a more dispassionate opinion than during the eighteen years of the paper's publication, and we read:

"Except in the rare case when a saloon-keeper can afford to buy his whisky in bond in five-barrel lots, distillers do not sell direct to the saloons as the brewers do habitually. Distillers never own or directly back saloons as the brewers do habitually. It is not to the interest of the distiller of fine whisky to put a saloon on every corner, as the brewer tries to, because fine

(Continued on page 54)

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WILHELM will now devote himself to writing an Easter address.—*New York Sun*.

RUSSIA is making history like a stuttering man telling a funny story.—*Kansas City Star*.

PERHAPS it was the intention to wait and capture machine guns from the Germans.—*Kansas City Times*.

MESSES. Postpone, Procrastinate, and Delay are three prominent agents of Prussia in the United States.—*Chicago Daily News*.

DID the War Department base its distribution of overcoats on temperature figures taken from Southern-resort booklets?—*New York Sun*.

The Kaiser is now reported to have set the grand offensive for February. He'd better choose one of the longer months.—*Springfield Republican*.

"NOTHING is deadlier than a machine gun."—*New York World*. Nothing, except the lack of a machine gun.—*Philadelphia North American*.

WELL, if Russia is lost to us, all right. We never did want to make the world safe for the Bolshevik kind of democracy anyway.—*Kansas City Star*.

THE Bolsheviks will hurt their cause by bringing the Russian prisoners home from Germany. They have no idiotic delusions about the Germans.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

WITH all proper respect to members of Congress, we wish they'd quit coming home so much and give the railroads a chance to haul a little coal.—*Kansas City Star*.

THE Bolsheviks didn't ask much: They merely requested the Kaiser to make the world safe for democracy. Like asking Old Nick to deliver a cake of ice.—*St. Louis Star*.

THE trouble Quebec would have in seceding from Canada to escape its military obligations is that there is no place to secede to where it could escape them.—*Kansas City Times*.

SOMEBODY ought to remind Mr. Trotsky that the early French revolutionists petted the guillotine very fondly when it was young, but it grew up and outlived them.—*Kansas City Star*.

NO use calling the Russians hard names—they're accustomed to them.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

BOLSHEVIKI deserve German peace terms, but they seem rough on Russia.—*Wall Street Journal*.

WHAT we must do is to get some of the pep with which we investigate into our fighting.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

So far as the war is concerned, we are not concerned so much about our aims as our hits.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

THERE are some evidences from Berlin that Germans still imagine it is possible to scare the French and British to death.—*Dallas News*.

No doubt Germany is sincere in wishing peace on earth, but she is less concerned for good-will among men.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

PLEBISCITE vote on independence for Alsace-Lorraine would be a safe concession with the Kaiser doing the counting.—*Wall Street Journal*.

ACCORDING to General Maurice, of the British Army, Bethlehem, Pa., was in a large measure responsible for the capture of Bethlehem, Pal.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

HOOVERIZING is commonly regarded as something new, but the Lawrence *Journal-World* has found this in Proverbs 15:17: "Better is a dinner of Herb's."—*Kansas City Star*.

PERHAPS the shortcomings of the Ordnance Department might be explained on the theory that the officers in charge thought it was to be a fist-fight.—*Macon Telegraph*.

THE Lenin crowd in Russia call the Cossacks the counter-revolutionists. The Cossacks might retort by calling the Leninites the bargain-counter revolutionists.—*Providence Journal*.

THE song "Over There" was sold recently by one music-publisher to another for \$25,000. If anybody says the high price is due to the war, for once we'll believe it.—*Columbia Record*.

QUARTERMASTER Is Hauled Over Coals.—Head-line. Doubtless this would be considered by some of the underclothed soldiers to be in the nature of an award.—*Philadelphia North American*.

FOREIGN - COMMENT



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A NIGHT ATTACK WITH INCENDIARY GRENADES.

A PEACE OFFER DISTRUSTED BY BOTH SIDES

A MOST UNWELCOME BIRD is the latest little peace dove of the Teutons, and its pathetic flutterings are regarded by no one, except the esteemed Bolsheviks, with any real interest. German and Allied editors alike reject it, and the latter state quite frankly that Count Czernin's woodpile is not half large enough to conceal all the dusky gentry hidden in it. Yet his concessions rouse the German diehards to something like frenzy, and the papers of the aggressive Pan-Germans are furious with Count Czernin for what they term his "treachery" to the German cause. The Berlin *Deutsche Zeitung* says that the Austrian's proposals constitute the greatest victory that the Entente has won during the war, and that German diplomats have destroyed all that the German Army has been fighting for. The Berlin *Tägliche Rundschau* bitterly remarks: "Never before have we given up so completely everything we so dearly bought with the blood of hundreds of thousands, with the sweat of millions, with the deprivations of our children, and with our own hunger." The Bremen *Weser Zeitung* is much annoyed at the latitude allowed Count Czernin by Wilhelmstrasse, and says that the Austrian Foreign Minister is seeking to aggrandize his country at the expense of Germany. It writes:

"From this war Count Czernin desires Austria-Hungary to gain as much strength as possible. This leads him upon a road of purely Continental policy. In this respect, if Berlin yields to him, then all those German interests which extend beyond a Central Europe are being sacrificed."

"To-day England has doubtless gained an economic world-victory, and if this victory is not snatched from her, then she will have realized her main war-end."

The idea of a "moderate peace" rouses the *Kölnische Zeitung* to such a pitch that it is no longer capable of logical reasoning, and its discussion of the proposals resolves itself into a flashing of the German sword and a great deal of vulgar abuse of President Wilson, the how he is responsible for Count Czernin's actions it is difficult to see. The Rhenish organ writes:

"It is only the victories of the military leaders that we have to thank for the victory that is approaching. In the East the revolution in Russia is the result of tremendous defeats which demoralized the despairing nation. In the West, Hindenburg and Ludendorff must be the bringers of peace. Hertling will understand how to utilize the deeds of our armies and make peace in the future. Germany is not weakened, and after the coming events in the east and south, and only then, will the foolhardiness of England and France be broken."

"Searching history, we find that lies and calumny can not

support other lies and calumny. President Wilson is incomparably the greatest liar who ever trod this earth. His unspeakably low war will come utterly to naught. The only question is what the United States is able to throw into the military scale. Precious little it matters, even assuming that an American army really will come. It could change nothing in the European theater. We wait with calmness—lies and threats are unable to disturb the further developments of the military prospects."

However badly the German and Austrian governments may need peace, it seems quite certain, from a study of the German press, that considerable missionary work will have to be done before the German people themselves can be brought to a similar state of mind. There is little doubt that the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* reflects the sentiment of the majority of the nation when it writes:

"Don't talk about peace. Not we, but Russia needs peace. We understand when Ludendorff says not to talk peace, and we understand still clearer when we turn our eyes to the West, where the stupendous decision will be made. England knows what is waiting, but in her foolish pride challenges fate. The world-war is approaching a decision which will be a military one only. Victory in the West will bring peace. When that victory is accomplished we really can talk peace."

The only German paper which offers the peace dove anything like a welcome is the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and even that is not overcordial:

"The hope of a speedy peace should not be too sanguine, as the necessary revolution in the ideas of the Entente governments will be much too great to permit of a general peace being rapidly accomplished. Even a peace with Russia is not yet at all certain."

"Nevertheless, the negotiations will give tremendous impetus to the idea of peace throughout the world and will result in a movement which will compel the Entente to realize that without peace by an understanding, such as Germany desires, there is no way out of this war."

Turning to the Paris papers, we find French opinion practically unanimous in regarding the peace offer to Russia as a trap to catch the Entente. *L'Homme Libre*, the organ of Premier Clemenceau, writes:

"In reality, the Germans seek through the Russian delegates to influence the Entente by means of attractive words such as 'democratic peace.' They content themselves with opening *pourparlers* on particular and profitable points without the

faintest intention of honoring their signature when it ceases to be their interest to do so."

Gustave Hervé puts the French view in a nutshell when he says crisply in *La Victoire*:

"Let our soldiers in the trenches remember this prophecy: To-day the Germans, urged on by the Austrians, who are at the end of their resources, offer us a German peace. In six months they will beg of us a French peace."

The London papers agree that the offer is made not so much to Russia as to the entire Entente, and some of the editors think that the proposals are seriously made. For example, *The Daily Express* says:

"The terms may be taken as Germany's first bid. The proposals are, of course, wholly inadequate, but it is significant that the idea of conquest has been completely abandoned. This is the first indication that Germany has begun to realize the true position with which she is confronted."

"At the same time, the demand of the Allies for reparation is totally ignored. . . . There is no doubt that the negotiations are a form of camouflage by which Germany is attempting to talk to the Allies through Russia. It is a general peace that Germany and Austria-Hungary want, and behind Czernin's words there is, we think, a perfectly sincere desire to end the war at once. The offer, for what it is worth, is obviously genuine. . . .

"An authoritative Allied reply to Count Czernin might be a demonstration to the German people that the Allies have no wish to contrive their destruction, hinder their development, or threaten their independence. When they once understand what the Allies stand for and what really are their intentions the German people themselves will complete the destruction of that militarism which has set out to conquer the world."

The Manchester *Guardian*, which has always had a slight pacifist tendency, suspects no ruse and calls for a specific, detailed Allied reply which would accept everything that can be accepted and state the Allied minimum demands, especially regarding Alsace-Lorraine, the Adriatic, and Turkey. It remarks:

"If Germany, when these demands are stated, thinks there is still room for discussion, it should be entered upon. Mean-

while, discussion of the German terms, vague as they are on many essential points and bad on others, will do good. . . . The mere rejection of the German proposals would do us incalculable harm."

Lord Northcliffe's organ, *The Daily Mail*, roundly scolds those editors who have discussed the peace offer as a serious possibility, and goes on to say:

"It is useless to follow all the twists of German trickery. Three of the conditions make plain the hollowness of the farce: First, the German colonies are to be restored—the British Empire will be blown sky-high before that happens; secondly, both sets of belligerents are to renounce indemnification for war-damages—the answer, is we shall weaken the demand for reparation for Belgium when we are forced to, not sooner; thirdly, all the Allies are to accept the Russian proposals and place themselves in the diplomatic hands of the Bolsheviks—the answer is that the Allies are not thinking about peace, but only about victory, and mean to have it."

"Germany will surrender nothing she holds until she is obliged to, whether in Russia, Belgium, France, or the Balkans. Force and famine are the only arguments she recognizes. Her talk about peace will not be real until she is beaten, her strength humbled and broken by the privations of her people."

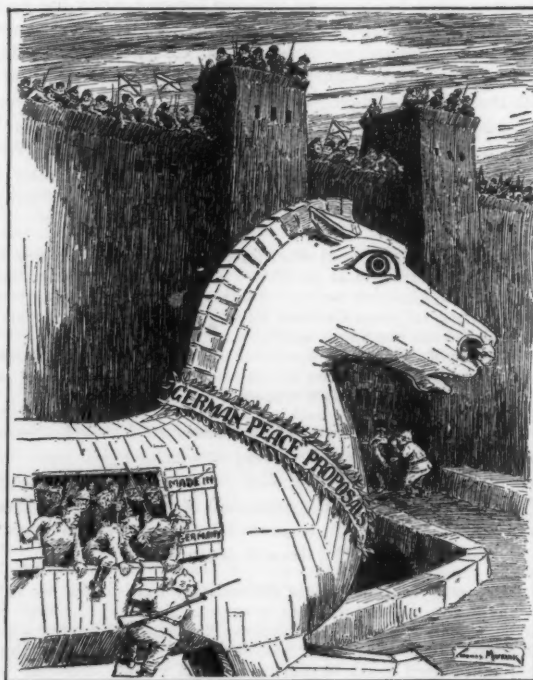
The Petrograd correspondent of the London *Daily News* complains that in England the dangers that threaten from a separate peace with Russia are not appreciated. He writes:

"If we make no move it seems possible that the Germans will ask the Russians to help them in enforcing Russian peace terms on the Entente Allies. Trotzky is well aware of the danger and, tho faced with the necessity of concluding peace, is doing his utmost to stimulate a revolution in Germany. Fraternization at the front already has passed beyond control of enemy officers and enormous quantities of revolutionary newspapers printed in German are being distributed."

"I am convinced that our only chance in defeating German designs is to publish terms as near the Russian terms as possible and, by taking a powerful hand in the proposed conference, help the democratic movement in Germany while helping the Russians to force the German Government in the direction it has had to take."



THE INTRUDERS.
AMERICAN EAGLE (to German Peace Doves)—"Go away. I'm busy!"
—Punch (London).



BEWARE THE GERMAN GIFTS.
German peace offers are as dangerous as the Greek horse was to Troy.
—Passing Show (London).

COLD COMFORT FOR TEUTONIC PEACE OFFERS.

TEUTONS SQUABBLING OVER POLAND

"WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT honest men come by their own," says the old proverb, and it now looks as if the unfortunate Poles might escape being gobbled up by one or other of the Central allies. The story of the squabble between Germany and Austria over the future of Poland is a good index of the sincerity of their conversion to the "no-annexation" policy which they are now so devoutly advocating. "Polybe" in the *Paris Figaro* gleefully tells us the story of the Polish bone of contention between Wilhelm and his "faithful ally" Karl. He writes:

"In November last the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, after long and at times painful negotiations, agreed that a Hapsburg should have Poland and that a Hohenzollern should be declared Duke of Lithuania and Grand Duke of Courland. Count Czernin left Berlin with the promise of von Kühlmann to this effect.

"As soon as it became known, however, the Pan-Germans, the military caste, and the junkers became very angry and declared that Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and Mackensen had not conquered Poland in order to make a present of it to Austria. Poland, they said, should be German. The Emperor thereupon summoned the Crown Council, and the Crown Prince sent for General von Bessler, the Governor of Poland, who asserted that it would be treason not to unite Poland with the German Empire. Ludendorff spoke in the same sense and Hindenburg expressed his approval. The Emperor protested that his honor was pledged to the Emperor of Austria. The Imperial Chancellor and Dr. von Kühlmann referred to the general considerations which affected the situation, but von Bessler controverted these views and was supported by the Crown Prince. Ultimately the Kaiser was overridden."

The whole affair made a considerable to-do in the German press, and the Socialist papers in particular were very angry that Germany's annexationist plans were so blatantly given away by this move. For example, the Berlin *Vorwärts* says:

"In complete silence a revolution in foreign policy is being prepared, the significance of which places everything else in the shade. It is a question of nothing more nor less than abandoning the policy of peace by understanding, and passing to the sharpest sort of an annexationist policy, not a mere policy of stating our annexationist war-objects, but of realizing them now. In short, the plan is to divide the occupied provinces of the Russian Empire between the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns, and to embody them in the political dominions of the Central Powers with the intention to make the arrangement permanent."

The Pan-German papers are as angry as the Socialist, but on entirely different grounds, and they exhibit the liveliest impatience at the idea of giving Austria anything at any time. The Berlin *Tägliche Rundschau* describes the Polish settlement as "an astonishing demand upon the nerves, patience, and good humor of the German nation," and continues:

"If the Hapsburg Kaiser of Austria is with our approval to be

crowned King of Poland, then the last trace of any German rights or influence in that country will have vanished. We shall ourselves have done what no Power in the world could otherwise have done, and our troops in Poland will only be Hapsburg police, and our three-year sacrifices will have been made not for ourselves but for other people. Our position in Poland at the general peace conference will then have been completely thrown away. Who has had the courage to do this

fateful thing? Not the Chancellor, for in reality we have no Chancellor, but only an irresponsible Foreign Minister. It is he, von Kühlmann, who has been busy with his friend Czernin deciding Germany's fate. What could be more fatal than a Hapsburg Poland strengthened by a Hapsburg Galicia? It would, too, be a thorn in the flesh between ourselves and Austria-Hungary."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* describes the idea as "a very dangerous experiment," and it agrees with the *Tägliche Rundschau*, for it says that "it would signify that Austria-Hungary probably within a very short time would cease to be our ally." Turning to southern Germany, we find considerable apprehension, and the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten* demands that the German nation be not suddenly confronted with an accomplished fact. It says:

"The question of the future of the occupied parts of Russia may come to exercise a decisive influence on German political history and the whole of European politics for perhaps many decades. It is a grave question whether such solutions as are now reported from Berlin would not lead to the lasting enmity of Russia. The question can not

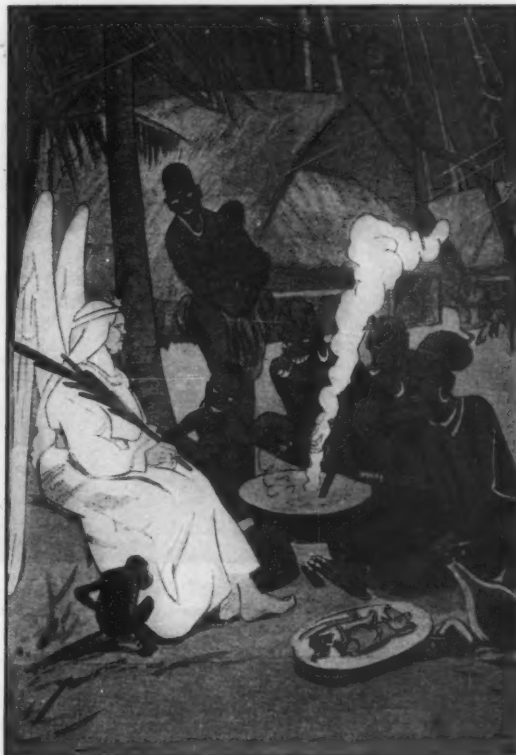
be evaded by the promise of advantages on the other side.

"So far the attitude of the Poles, especially those closely connected with the Central Powers, does not justify any great optimism. It must also be remembered that a large part of the Polish people are more inclined to Russia than to the Central Powers. The dangers which will arise from this will be a heavy burden and will undoubtedly be felt in Germany."

A CRUMB OF COMFORT—England's journalistic trouble-maker, Horatio Bottomley, editor of the London *John Bull*, has been on a visit to the trenches and has returned with words of cheer. In *John Bull* he writes:

"And now for what I have learned. We will have the truth from the trenches at last. The war is won. Germany is beaten. On every front she is weakening and weakening—and it is now only a question of the psychological moment to strike. That momentous decision rests with one man—at least, I hope to God it does. If the politicians will kindly keep out of the ring Haig will very soon administer the knockout blow.

"I know what I am saying. I do not profess to speak as any military expert or prophet. I say that which I have learned. I mention no names—I disclose no secrets—I abuse no confidence. From Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief right down to the rawest Tommy in the trenches there is but one spirit—that of absolute optimism and confidence. And there is not a German prisoner who does not tell the same tale. 'Es ist fertig,' said every one of them with whom I talked—'It is finished.'"



WHAT THE BAD ENTENTE WOULD DO.

The peace angel driven by the wicked Entente to seek the shelter of savages.

—Simplicitissimus (Munich).

GERMANY'S LAST COLONY GONE

AFTER STUBBORN RESISTANCE of over three years the last German colony has fallen before the joint efforts of the British, Portuguese, and Belgians. Of Germany's vast colonial army which fought so gallantly in German East Africa only a small remnant remains in being, and this has fled into the tropical jungles of Portuguese Africa, where measures are being taken to deal with it. Since August last, when the final round-up in Germany's last colony began, 1,410 Germans and 4,149 *Askaris*, or native soldiers, have been taken, together with eleven big guns and fifty-six machine guns, while vast quantities of stores have become the booty of the British. The *London Saturday Review* in a satirical paragraph remarks:

"The British occupation of the colony that was formerly German East Africa is now complete. All that are left of the enemy forces in those regions have been driven over the Rovuma River into Portuguese territory. 'German East' has ceased to exist as a political entity for many months past, but none the less the message stating that British 'political officers are being appointed to all districts' will be a bitter pill for the German Colonial Minister Solf, whose occupation is now utterly and entirely gone. Thanks in the first place to British sea-power, Germany is left without a single square foot of ground outside Europe upon which she can dump her Prussianizing officials. There is, or was, until quite recently, in Germany a 'Central Africa' party. 'Vere is dat barty now?'"

The *London Tablet* gives us a convenient summary of Germany's lost colonies, with their areas and dates of capture, in the following table:

1914	Colony	Area sq. m.
August 25	Togoland.....	33,700
August 29	Samoa.....	1,000
September 11	Bismarck Islands.....	22,640
September 24	New Guinea.....	70,000
November 9	Kiaochow.....	200
1915		
July 9	S. W. Africa.....	322,450
1916		
February 18	Kamerun.....	191,130
1917		
December 1	East Africa.....	384,180

Looking, then, into the future, *The Saturday Review* is much exercised in its mind as to whether through any "mistaken notions of generosity" the British may be "foolish enough" to restore to Germany any or all of her lost colonies when the war is over; and in view of the German insistence, in Count Czernin's peace offer, on colonial restitution, the *London weekly* has some grounds for its apprehension. It remarks:

"If we consider the question from the broadest point of view we see that German development in Africa was along routes from east to west which were intended to cut our lines of communication between north and south. The Germans had actually cut that line, and were undoubtedly preparing themselves for a great struggle for the future of Africa, which may be, altho most people do not see it as yet, of vast importance to the future of the whole world. Is it wise, considering the money we

have spent in this war and the debt we have piled up, to throw away our command of a region at present almost uncultivated and uninhabited, the value of which is now at prairie level, but if developed might contribute, in some measure at least, to the cost of the war?"

The Germans apparently have no intention whatever of regarding the evacuation of German East Africa as anything

more than a temporary war-reverse. The *Kölnische Zeitung* in an article entitled "The World-Wide Political Importance of German East Africa," frankly confesses that for years Germany has been aiming at the creation of a German wedge dividing Africa from coast to coast. Altho in 1911 Germany by her treaty with France apparently made a renunciation of this ideal, she really, says the *Kölnische Zeitung*, "aimed at the creation of a German-Belgium economic area in the Kongo basin extending from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic." When the war began, Germany had "an incomparable geographical position in East Africa . . . a wedge be-



DAR-ES-SALAAM.

The capital of German East Africa, the last of Germany's colonies to fall into Allied hands. The name signifies "Haven of Peace."

tween the English claim to sole domination in East Africa and South Africa—a dividing and immovable wedge." The importance the Germans attach to the ideal of a colonial empire can be seen from the *Kölnische Zeitung's* final remarks, which run:

"All our wishes will be realized if by our victories in Europe we can compel England to recognize us as an equal colonial Power."

Despite the war, Germany's prophets are looking to the future and seeing visions and dreaming dreams of what she is going to accomplish in Africa. Dr. Krenkel, the famous Leipzig geologist, who was taken prisoner in East Africa soon after the outbreak of the war and is now on parole in Switzerland, sends a long article to the *Berlin Tagliche Rundschau*, in which he refuses to face the accomplished fact, and says:

"East Africa remains ours, and we will not let it be taken away. But we will not only have back our old tropical colonies, we must want more—not just to possess colonies, but to be a colonial Power. Germany needs a great, strong Central African colonial empire with good frontiers and good sea-routes connecting it with the German Empire—a great power in Germany and a great power in Africa—that will make any attack on us impossible in the future. Our future colonial empire must stretch from the Kamerun to the coast of the Indian Ocean and from Mozambique westward to Angola."

GERMANY'S RESTIVE WOMEN—The *Breslauer Volkszeitung*, a Socialist organ, publishes this significant manifesto issued by women war-workers:

"We women want peace. Not one single moment longer than is necessary shall our children starve, shall our fathers and brothers be exposed to the most horrible of deaths. We shall tolerate no further war-making for the sake of conquest; we shall insist on a peace by understanding. The authorities shall shortly hear more of the working women of Germany."

HOW - YOU - CAN - SAVE - AND - SUBSTITUTE - FOOD

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
and especially designed for High School Use.



© International Film Service, N. Y.
HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food
Administrator.

AS WE EXPLAINED in the article before this, the way to provide certain foods for the Allies is to use other foods ourselves. But before one can save food, substitute food, or ship food, one must have the food.

It isn't a question of money at all. If a man has a dollar and spends it unwisely, wastes it, in fact, he can always say to himself: "That was very foolish and wrong of me. And I'm sorry. But it's done now, and the best thing I can do is to go ahead and earn another dollar and not waste that."

THE IMPORTANCE OF SAVING FOOD—But the case is not the same with food. If you waste a

dollar, that dollar has merely gone into some one else's pocket or cash register or bank. It still exists. But if you waste food—let it get into the garbage-pail and be thrown away—that food, like the heroine of the old song, is "lost and gone forever." Being sorry afterward will not bring it back. That amount of food is simply subtracted from the world's supply. Subtracted and lost as a weapon for winning the war.

Therefore, he who knowingly wastes food in this country to-day is no better a patriot than if he destroyed some guns and ammunition. And he who wastes food that might be shipped to the Allies is responsible for the deaths of those soldiers or women and children abroad who might have been kept alive by that food.

Think that over. And get every one you know to think it over also. There will then be less food wasted in the garbage-pail, or by being carelessly pared or trimmed, or by being spoiled from keeping too long, or by being ruined in cooking, or by being served too abundantly.

Do your share to prevent waste of food in your home. For the truth of the matter in this year 1918 is this: *Wasted food means lost food. And lost food means lost lives.*

THE FOOD NEEDED BY THE ALLIES—The Allies, as you learned, need the foods which can be most readily shipped. These are wheat, meat, fats, and sugar.

Now, this country has at its disposal just so many tons of wheat, meat, fats, and sugar—just so many and no more. Out of this quantity the amount that can be shipped to the Allies and our own soldiers depends on how much of that wheat, meat, fats, and sugar we as a nation can keep from using. Every bit we don't use means that much extra they can use.

THE NECESSITY FOR SUBSTITUTION—And the way to accomplish this is for us to make use of foods other than those needed for shipment. In short, to substitute.

This substitution is the obvious, natural, and patriotic thing for all to do. It only remains to learn what substitutes to use. Every hotel, restaurant, lunch-room, and home must know in order to practise. Every housekeeper—and this means your mother just as much as any one else—must so plan the meals as to have them sufficiently abundant for health and yet as sparing as possible of those commodities: wheat, meat, fats, and sugar.

A TABLE OF SUBSTITUTES—Future articles will discuss in detail those four classes of foodstuffs, and will tell what to substitute for them. But the general principles for substitutions

especially necessary throughout the country at this time may be set forth in a brief table:

THE SOLDIERS NEED

Wheat

Butter
Lard

Sugar

Bacon
Beef
Mutton
Pork

THE FOLKS AT HOME CAN USE

Corn
Oats
Barley
Rye

Cottonseed-oil
Peanut-oil
Corn-oil
Drippings

Molasses
Honey
Sirups

Chicken
Eggs
Cottage-cheese
Fish
Nuts
Peas
Beans

For cooking

The most important single substitute in that list just at present is corn. And that means corn-meal. Is corn-meal being used at your home these days instead of wheat? And if not, why not?

SPECIAL DAYS FOR SAVING

And is your family observing the system of special saving by which the entire country is trying to aid in accumulating supplies for the Allies? This is the plan:

EVERY DAY—1 meatless meal.

EVERY TUESDAY—A meatless day.

"Meatless" means that no meat (i.e. beef, pork, mutton, veal, and lamb) is to be eaten. And no preserved meat—i.e., beef, bacon, ham, or lard.

EVERY DAY—1 wheatless meal.

EVERY WEDNESDAY—A wheatless day.

"Wheatless" means that no wheat products are to be eaten.

EVERY SATURDAY—A porkless day.

This is in addition to Tuesday. And "porkless" means that no fresh or salt pork, bacon, lard, or ham is to be eaten.

This scheme does not so radically change the régime which most families have always followed as to create hardship. But it does make for system. And it helps to create one big family out of the whole nation. The housekeeper in Portland, Maine, who serves only corn bread on Wednesdays knows that the women out in Portland, Oregon, are doing the same thing. It is just as if on every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, the whole nation were sitting down at one big dining-table together, all united in the single endeavor to help win the war.

Is your family at that table?

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What examples of food waste have you seen yourself? How could they have been avoided?
2. When a pound of food is wasted in this country, who may suffer in consequence? Why?
3. Write from memory the table showing what foods the soldiers need and what foods this country may use in their place.
4. How many wheatless meals a week does your family ordinarily have? How many meatless? To what extent has your family increased the number of wheatless and meatless meals per week since this country entered the war?
5. Of what peculiar value to soldiers in the field and sailors aboard ship are each of these: wheat, meat, fats, and sugar? The domestic science department of your school should be able to give you the information.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE COMING GREAT AERIAL COMBAT

THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE WAR will be fought "above the heads of the *poilus*," and is due on "a coming spring day" a few months hence, in the opinion of a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, whose words are published in the *Paris Matin*. It is the French and British belief that Germany has taken to heart her bitter lesson of aerial inferiority and has built a huge navy of aircraft to win back the supremacy of the blue. Says the French Deputy:

"The undecided struggle, waged for three years on land, will have its conclusion in a celestial battle in which not only the combative energy of Germany and France, but their whole vital machinery, will be face to face. What form will the battle take?"

"Either spring will see immense strategic offensives, with aviation preponderating, or the war, becoming crystallized on land, will be transformed into aerial warfare against towns, factories, railways, and supply-depôts constituting the basis of life behind the armies.

"Too much can not be said regarding the great effort necessary for aviation at the present moment if benefit is to be reaped in the decisive days coming. Fine weather in Germany surely will bring against us air forces from the Eastern front three months hence.

"Over the heads of the *poilus* there undoubtedly will be fought the final battle of the war. On such an issue France must stake everything. It is on a coming spring day that the decisive battle will be fought."

After reading the above forecast of what we are to expect, a backward glance at what Germany has accomplished in the past year and of the man who directed the work is given in the following quotation from *The Aeroplane*, of London, which secured the article from a press correspondent with the French armies. He writes:

"When the battle of the Somme had spent itself in the mud and mist a year ago, the Germans, realizing how narrowly they had escaped decisive defeat, held a careful inquiry into the causes of their unexpected weakness. The explanation that came from the staffs of the armies on the Somme was that the main reason for the superiority of the Allies was the hopeless inferiority of the German air-service.

"The British and French guns were guided; the German guns were not. The rest followed logically. From the moment when this fact was recognized dates the great German effort to recover the ascendancy in the air.

"In November, 1916, the whole air-power of the German Army was united under the command of a single chief, General von Hoeppner, a cavalryman, young for his rank, who had served through the Somme battle as Chief of Staff of General von Bülow's army. General von Hoeppner left the Somme fully convinced that the Allies owed their success to their superiority in the air, and he set to work instantly to redress the balance. It is to the energy and inventiveness of this officer that the Germans owe the recovery of their air service that we have witnessed this year. We have to thank him for the *Gothas*, for the bombing raids over England and behind the front in France, for the constant appearance of new types of machines and new methods of attack.

"General von Hoeppner has full powers and the full support of his military chiefs and of the Kaiser. The construction, as well as the strategical and tactical employment, of the German air squadrons are under his absolute control.

"Under the Kaiser he is 'Dictator' of the air, and as he has the needful force of will, as well as the authority, to carry through sweeping changes, we need not wonder if a new life seems to have been infused into the German air-service since the battle of the Somme. The former head of the air service in the zone of the armies, Colonel Thomsen, is his chief assistant and adviser.

"General von Hoeppner's first business on assuming his post

was to start a campaign in the Army and in the country in support of the air-service.

"Efforts have been made to improve and multiply the flying material of the Army. A fighting-machine was wanted that could meet the French *Nieuports* and *Spad* airplanes on equal terms. All the airplane factories were set to work at high pressure to produce it. Wherever a factory could be found with suitable plant not already making airplanes or airplane parts, General von Hoeppner pressed it into his service. To increase the output of the factories, types, both of airplanes and engines, were, as far as possible, standardized, and product was concentrated on the four types selected—the *Albatross* fighting-machines, the *Albatross* observation two-seater, and the *Deutsche Flugwerke* and General Electrical Company (A. E. G.) models. Similarly, attention was centered on the production of Benz and Mercedes motors, at first of 160 horse-power, and later of 200 and 260 horse-power, to the neglect of other makes, with the result that these motors can now be turned out at a much greater rate than before.

"Having insured an adequate supply of these machines and engines, the best then procurable, General von Hoeppner has shown perfect readiness to accept improvements in the air material wherever they appear. He is the chief promoter of the *Gotha* machine, for which he has placed large orders with the Erfurt factory that builds them. Lately he has been supplying the battle squadrons with a large number of airplanes carrying two machine guns, and the observation machines have been improved in speed and armament.

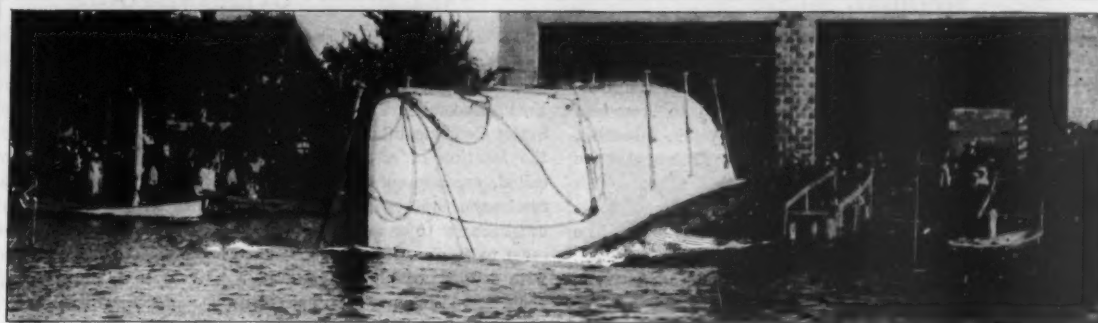
"The true test of an air squadron's efficiency, writes an expert, is the number of hours of flight its machines can perform during the stress of a long battle. Of two opposed squadrons the winner will be the one that can wear down the other, which means the one that can most often take the air. That depends on the capacities of the airdromes behind the front.

"General von Hoeppner has done his utmost to bring his airdromes up to the highest state of efficiency. The personnel is abundant. Each flight of six airplanes has in its service a complement of from 100 to 120 men. To each machine there are four mechanics, and every squadron has its own train of motor-transport, motor-cars, etc. The airdromes are protected as well as possible from air-attack by anti-aircraft guns, of which the air service has no fewer than 600, including a large number of 4-inch pieces."

ELECTRICAL "ERSATZ"—One of the many fields in which Germany has been compelled to exercise extreme ingenuity in finding *Ersatz*, or substitutes, is that of electrical work. *The Electrical World* (New York, December 29) reprints from a German electrical magazine an account of a convention of German electrotechnical companies at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Part of the report of the convention takes up the introduction of substitutes for materials which have hitherto been considered indispensable, covering the whole insulating and conducting field from switchboards in central stations and high-voltage transmission-lines to incandescent lamp-sockets and bulb-bases with the ordinary insulated house wires. As we read:

"Good progress is reported in the use of aluminum, iron, and zinc wires, as well as compressed and impregnated paper for insulating boards. An alloy of zinc has been discovered which combines ductility and toughness with fair electrical conductivity. In some cases it has been found feasible to use iron wires covered with a double coating of good varnish instead of the ordinary form of insulated wire."

Protests were made at this convention against Government orders curtailing the use of electric lights. It was pointed out that the power stations use only four per cent. of the total German coal consumption, and that only three-tenths of one per cent. of this amount is turned into electric light.



THE LAUNCHING OF THE SHIP—UPSIDE DOWN.

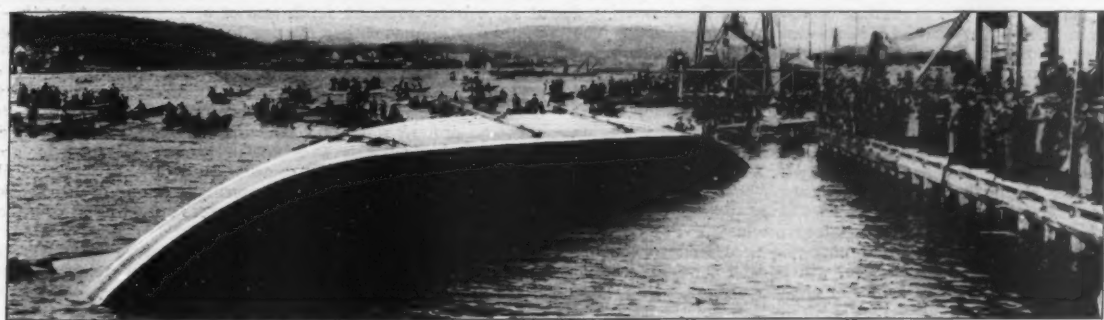
Concrete ships are launched easier upside down—at least they think so in Norway. These boats then right themselves as described below.

LAUNCHING A SHIP UPSIDE DOWN

SOME OF THE NEW CONCRETE SHIPS are built upside down, to make the casting process easier, and they are not turned right side up until they are in the water. This scheme was first adopted in one of the Norwegian shipyards that has had most success in building this type of vessel. In constructing a bridge-pontoon, in 1915—claimed to be the first concrete vessel built in Norway—considerable difficulty

lighter *Beton I.*, interior shuttering only being used. This vessel is a 200-ton-deadweight-carrying motor-vessel. As the vessel is intended to be sea-going, the reinforcement was made 50 per cent. heavier than in lighters intended for inland waters, rib and girder dimensions were increased, and a fat concrete mixture of one to two without cobbles was used. The wall thickness is 1.97 inches.

"The shuttering was built on a sledge, which followed the vessel into the water at the launch. On becoming fully water-borne the vessel is in stable equilibrium, and the turning right



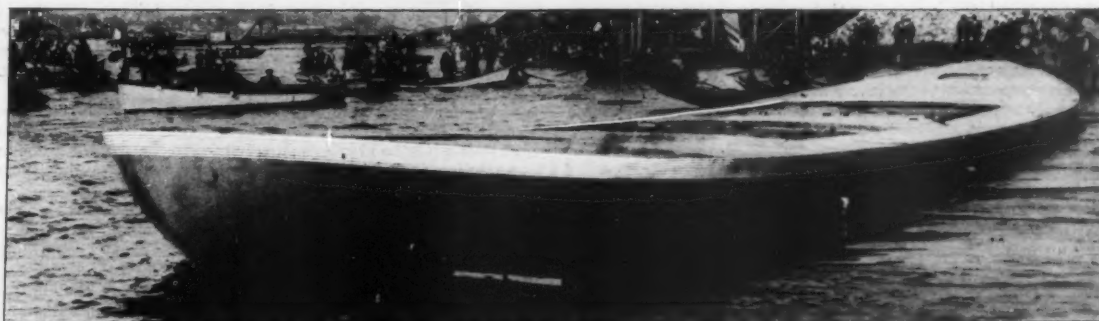
"AND SEE—SHE TURNS." A CONCRETE SHIP RIGHTING HERSELF AFTER AN UPSIDE-DOWN LAUNCHING.

was encountered, as we learn from an article in *Nature* (London). Especially was this the case with the casting, in which one or two faults had subsequently to be remedied. Says the writer:

"It was considered that these difficulties with pontoons having fairly rectangular section would become very pronounced in building vessels of ordinary section, and Mr. Harald Alfson has overcome them by building the vessels bottom uppermost, and using an inner shutter, or outer boarding only, so far as the vertical sides are concerned. This plan was adopted with the

side uppermost is accomplished by permitting the air to escape from the interior; the vessel sinks in the water until a draft is reached for which the equilibrium becomes unstable, and the vessel then turns over without further aid until the deck is uppermost.

"The first vessel took about six weeks to arrange the boarding and reinforcement, and two days to cast; three weeks were allowed for the concrete to set. It is estimated that the next vessel can be done in half the time, since the same shuttering can be used again."



RIGHT SIDE UP FOR THE FIRST TIME. THE FINAL STAGE OF THE NEW INVERTED METHOD OF LAUNCHING.

MEDICAL MUSIC

THE GREAT VALUE OF MUSICAL TRAINING to the practising physician is pointed out by Dr. Ernest Zueblin, Associate Professor of Medicine in the University of Cincinnati, in an article contributed to *American Medicine* (New York). Appreciation of the pitch, intensity, and duration of sounds, and of rhythm, which must be acquired by the musician in the study of his art, are also necessary to the doctor, who is obliged to take note of these same sound-qualities in making many of his diagnoses. The objective signs of disease, Dr. Zueblin points out to us, are closely related to acoustic phenomena, such as conductivity, quality, tonality, pitch, intensity, duration, and rhythm. The conductivity of sound, for instance, is quite different in a normal lung from one where there is fluid between the lung and the chest wall. The quality and tonality of sounds produced within the lungs or heart, or transmitted through the abdominal viscera, are essential for the diagnostician. The better the musical training, the sharper the personal perception of the student, the more he will excel his competitors. The doctor goes on to say in substance:

"The pitch elicited over an area of infiltrated lung, the one produced over a cavity of varying size, as in tuberculosis, must become a familiar sign to the student. If such differences escape the attention of the examiner, this means error in diagnosis, and possibly blunders in treatment. The high-pitched murmur in a mitral insufficiency without any complicating cardiac dilatation is entirely different from the lower-pitched, soft murmur in cases of cardiac dilatation or those associated with insufficient myocardial tonus revealing a failing heart. The intensities of auscultatory sounds have their definite meaning.

"The duration of an acoustic sound can not be overlooked, either. In pulmonary disease the deviation from the normal length, comparing the inspiration with the expiration, must always be the standard measure, as any change in the relation of these two phases will arouse the suspicion of something abnormal to be watched more closely. The interrupted or cogwheel inspiration, or expiration, must be significant for the lack of elasticity of the air vesicles or of partial obstruction of these air-passages by inflammatory products. The duration of the different heart sounds, changing according to the distance from their point of origin, will be well considered. The overlapping of the heart sounds or of the murmurs, without any pause between, is equally valuable in diagnosis of the case.

"As regards rhythm, it is of interest to note that the student has less difficulty in estimating the same. Just as rhythm is essential for a harmonious performance of movement or music, so in physical diagnosis the training in rhythm, in the orderly sequence of the heart sounds or of the pulmonary phases of respiration, the regular succession of the apex—the pulse beats—must become well known to the student and to the practitioner, unless the diagnosis will lack completeness and clear understanding for the ways employed to correct these abnormal signs. Just in proportion to the skill and training of differentiating these physical signs and pathological changes which are the basis of these phenomena, the physician and student will reach a perfection which will place him high above the routine average.

"The value of a proper technic in physical diagnosis being emphasized and the musical training being outlined, the question arises, Can all the students reach that goal?

"What has been neglected in school, in the daily life, by ignorance, lack of facilities, can not be given in a medical course. The early cooperation of the teachers in public and in high schools is earnestly requested for the prospective medical student. We fortunately live in a period where music is cultivated and made accessible to even the very modest means of the workingman. For the students in medicine a short course in the elements of music would mean a decided advantage just for the proper understanding of the sounds listened to in physical diagnosis. Even if a certain percentage of medical students appear absolutely unresponsive to musical training, that should not discourage us from doing everything in our power to mature all the gifts, particularly the artistic ones, of the child into these attainments which create the beauty of character, and which, besides the acquisition of professional efficiency, mean an addition to his personal happiness and that of the fellow human being."

SALT DOMES OVER OIL-POOLS

THE MASSES OF SALT that force their way to the surface through the soft and deep soil of the lowlands in Louisiana and Texas are described in *Science* (New York, December 7) by Eugene Wesley Shaw, of the United States Geological Survey, who suggests a plan for using them in the location of oil-wells. These "salt domes," as they are called, are a proof, Mr. Shaw says, that all the baffling and fascinating questions concerning the structure of the earth's crust are not to be sought in mountain regions, as some geologists seem to think. The domes seem to be associated in most cases with deposits of oil, and the wells that have been sunk through them have shown what their upper structure is; but little is known about what lies beneath them, or of the causes that have produced them. Many of them are yet in process of growth, not yet having reached the surface, and these, Mr. Shaw thinks, might be found by gravity observations, salt being much heavier than the common soil of the region. He writes:

"Are the salt domes due to some process related to volcanic action? The domed form of the strata, which is much more commonly seen than the core itself, is such as might have been produced by a rising plug of igneous rock, and even the masses of salt and associated secondary deposits might apparently have been produced indirectly by intrusions. On the other hand; tho many very deep wells have been drilled in salt domes, igneous rock has rarely if ever been touched. Since there are numerous varieties of salt domes—some making a conspicuous hill, some through recent solution of the salt making a depression, and some having little or no effect on the surface, the salt core of some lying at slight depth and of others at great depth—it would appear that if they are due to intrusion, the igneous rock should have been found in some of them. . . .

"Are the domes due, as has also been suggested, to forces of crystallization acting in some such way as they do in the growth of concretions, the salt being taken from saturated solutions and collected around some nucleus by molecular attraction? Ordinarily salt does not seem to behave in this way, and the associated great deposits of dolomite, gypsum, and other secondary substances would seem too much to ascribe to a kind of mass-action not controlled by some other set of forces operating at or underneath the locus of salt-dome growth.

"The apparent lack of concentric structure and of small salt concretions, and the presence of certain minerals, such as sulfur and copper ores, seem to point to a deep-seated cause for the domes.

"May the salt domes be due to a buckling and flowage of one or more beds of rock salt lying at great depth, as has been suspected concerning European salt domes? As a matter of fact the few determinations of specific gravity of the country rock that have been made indicate that it weighs in its natural wet state no more than salt, if indeed as much, and it seems very improbable that there has been any considerable horizontal thrust pressure. . . .

"Since the domes are in a flat region underlain by comparatively homogenous sand, silt, and clay, it seems more than likely that the salt, dolomite, gypsum, sulfur, compact clay, and possibly igneous rock of the domes would together have a specific gravity noticeably different from that of the country rock in which they occur, and within the range of possibility that the difference could be detected by gravity observations. In other words, it seems possible that hidden salt domes, with the immensely valuable pools of oil and gas that are commonly associated, can be discovered through the help of gravity observations, which will thus reduce to a greater or less extent the cost of finding the oil-pools. . . .

"The increasing value of oil and the keen interest in prospecting make it seem possibly worth while to make some practical tests with the gravity instrument on a known salt dome and surrounding country, especially since many wells are being sunk at random in the region.

"To be sure, some salt domes are known which do not seem to have oil-pools, and others are known which have not yet been fully tested, but the number of insufficiently tested domes is rapidly decreasing, and with the keener interest in the search for oil the time will no doubt soon come when it will be profitable to spend a great deal of money searching for salt domes, for they seem to be much more likely to contain oil than the surrounding country."

EDIBLE REPTILES

THAT IT IS TIME some of us Americans got rid of our silly ideas about what is fit for food and what is unfit is the concluding opinion expressed by Prof. A. M. Reese, of the University of West Virginia, in an article on "Reptiles as Food," contributed to *The Scientific Monthly* (New York, December). Most of us would say unthinkingly that we could not eat the flesh of a reptile; yet this is untrue, for none of us would refuse turtle soup or terrapin. Even Professor Reese admits that no American would knowingly eat a snake, but he thinks that lizards are among our possibilities, and he especially recommends some of the large ones. Alligators, too, he says make fine eating, and but for our silly prejudices would make a voluminous contribution to our supply of flesh-food. Writes Professor Reese:

"Turtles are used for food over practically the entire world, but it is said their flesh is forbidden to Mohammedans, and is abhorred by certain Greeks. Nearly, if not all, species may be eaten, but there is, of course, much difference in the quality of the flesh, and Surface states that during a strike of miners in eastern Pennsylvania many of them were made sick by eating turtles, supposedly the box tortoise, so that the common idea that this form is inedible, at least at certain seasons, is probably correct. There are also a few species whose offensive odor makes them undesirable as food. It is said that even the flesh of the green turtle, about to be described, is poisonous at certain seasons of the year in some countries where it is found."

After expatiating on the food-value of the green turtle, the loggerhead, the diamond-back terrapin, and the other varieties of edible turtles more or less familiar to us as food, Professor Reese goes on:

"The lizards are important to mankind chiefly as destroyers of insects, but a few of them are used as food in tropical and semitropical lands. Of these the giant iguanas, reaching a length of six feet or more, are the most important. The flesh of these lizards is said to be of a delicious flavor, resembling chicken. In the Bahamas the lizards were formerly one of the most important articles of food; they were hunted with dogs, and

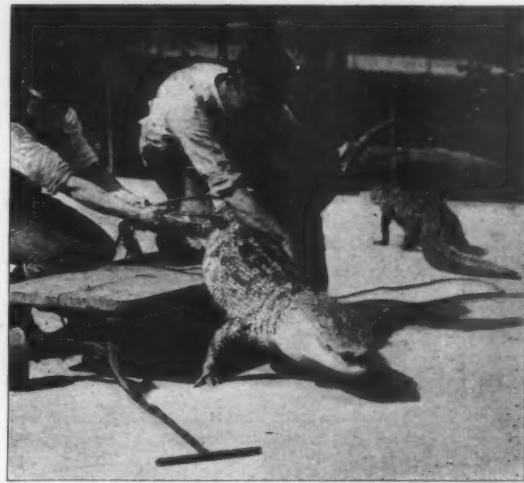


BETTER TO EAT THAN TO LOOK AT.

The larger reptiles, like this iguana and the lively alligator in the other picture, are recommended as an almost untouched source of nourishing and appetizing food.

kept in captivity until wanted. They have been hunted almost to the point of extermination, in some localities. The way in which the early Spaniards overcame their repugnance to these ugly reptiles is told by Peter Martyn thus: "These serpentes are lyke unto crocodiles, saving in bygness; they call them guanas. Unto that day none of oure men durste adventure to taste

them, by reason of theyre horrible deformitie and lothesomnes. Yet the Atlantado being entysed by the pleasantnes of the king's sister Anacaona, determined to taste the serpentes. But when he felte the flesh thereof to be so delycate to his tongue, set to amayne without al fear. The which theyse companions perceiving, were not behynde hym in greedynesse; insomuche that they had



Photographs by E. R. Sanborn, New York Zoological Society, New York.

IF THIS "LITTLE PIG" WENT TO MARKET,
He would make a delicate dish for our meatless days.

now none other talke than of the sweetnesse of these serpentes, which they affirm to be of more pleasantt taste than eyther our phesantes or partridges."

"The eggs of the larger lizards are also used as food in some countries.

"Tho snakes are esteemed as food in many lands, it is not likely that they will ever be an important article of diet in this country, both because of the almost universal repugnance with which they are regarded and because of the comparative scarcity of large serpents within our borders. Our larger black snakes, tho reaching a considerable length, are so slender that the amount of flesh in their bodies is not great, and there is probably hardly one person in ten thousand who would knowingly eat a snake.

"With the crocodilia the matter of size can not be raised as an objection, since the largest members of this order may reach a length of thirty feet and a weight of many hundreds of pounds. Of course, neither an alligator nor a crocodile is a very attractive-looking animal, but when skinned and dismembered the body looks no more repulsive than any other carcass that may be seen in any butcher's shop, and the flesh is as white and attractive-looking as the best beef or pork. The eggs of the crocodilia, which are usually about as large as those of a goose, are often eaten by the natives of the tropics. Never having eaten an alligator egg, I can not speak from personal experience of its flavor; but it has always seemed strange to me that more use is not made of the flesh of the alligator. This flesh is often said to have too strong a flavor to be palatable; I have eaten it, and it had no such rank taste, but was decidedly agreeable, being, as might perhaps be expected of so amphibious an animal, somewhat like both fish and flesh, yet not exactly like either. Perhaps greater care should be taken in skinning an animal that is to be used for food in order that the flesh be not tainted with the musk. It may be a lack of care in preparation that has given rise to the impression that alligator meat is too strong to be pleasant. It is perhaps, also, the 'idea' of eating a reptile that makes the meat unpopular. A half-grown boy, who was once in the swamps with me, had expressed a great aversion to alligator meat; so the guide, one day, offered him a nicely fried piece of alligator meat, saying it was fish; the meat was eaten with evident relish and the diner was not told until after a second piece had disappeared what he had been eating. It always seemed strange to me that the poor people of the South should not more often vary the monotony of fat pork and corn-bread with alligator steaks. Whether the meat could be smoked,

or salted, or canned so that it would keep in a hot climate I do not know; I am not aware of any experiments along this line. But it would seem as tho it could at least be canned as well as any other kind of meat.

"Another point that would have to be determined is whether the flesh of the crocodilia of Central and South America is as pleasant to eat as that of the Florida alligator noted above, because the latter animal has been so persistently hunted by sportsmen and hide-hunters that its numbers have been greatly reduced—in fact, almost to the verge of extinction in many regions.

"In many parts of tropical America the various species of crocodiles and caymans are said to be very abundant, so that if a means could be devised to preserve the flesh near the place where the animals are killed, a large supply of meat might be obtained. At the same time, the hides, tho not of such good quality as the Florida skins, might be of considerable value in these times of scarce leather.

"It is probable that, on account of the general prejudice against eating reptiles, it would be necessary to give the commercial product some trade name, such as is being used to induce the finicky American public to eat certain sharks and other perfectly good sea-fishes. The selection of such a name would be an easy matter, and if the canned 'Yacare,' as the flesh of the cayman is called in South America, should prove as palatable as the freshly fried alligator-steak, it would have a ready sale.

"We Americans have a lot of silly ideas about what is fit for food and what is not, and it is time that we got rid of some of them."

THE CREWLESS RAIDER

GERMAN RAIDERS that put out to sea without crews, being operated electrically from shore, are reported by British war-ships cruising off the Belgian coast. Several appear to be in use, altho no effective attacks have yet been made by them. The crewless boat should not surprize us, since the ordinary torpedo is itself a vessel of this type. The torpedo, however, is set off on its trip and then takes care of itself. A craft of this kind, either of the same size or much larger, which should be under perfect control from the shore, has been the ideal of many inventors for years; and some close approaches have been made to its realization, tho the Germans appear to have been first to use it in actual warfare. The writer of a leading article on the subject in *The Scientific American* (New York) tells us that as far back as 1885 the British Admiralty experimented with a similarly controlled vessel known as the *Vernon*. In our own country the same idea was put forward twenty years ago, in the form of the Sims-Edison directive torpedo, which was driven by an electric motor and steered by magnets, both being operated by current supplied through a cable. The *Victoria*, an Australian invention, used compressed air as its motive power. Still another type was the *Brennon*, which received considerable attention from the British Admiralty. The writer goes on:

"But all directive torpedoes were found to be only moderately successful, and none of them gained much favor with the naval authorities. For one thing, the trailing cable presented numerous difficulties in operation; and the craft, equipped with either an electric motor or a pneumatic engine, was not over-powerful for the work at hand. The main objection, however, was in the matter of visibility: the Sims-Edison torpedo, for instance, could only be followed by the eye to a distance of about two miles, beyond which it was lost to sight. This short range naturally proved a serious obstacle, for in coast-defense work it is necessary to be able to strike at an enemy at a greater distance—at least at a distance as great as the range of his guns.

"During 1898 Nikola Tesla, the well-known inventor, of New York City, proposed a crewless raider or torpedo operated by wireless waves, and obtained a patent on such a device. Practical wireless telegraphy was then barely a year old, and it is very doubtful, indeed, if he would have had much success with his radio control if it had been put to a practical test. And even allowing that it would have proved successful, Tesla only solved half the problems, namely, those having to do with

the trailing cable; there still remained the paramount question of visibility.

"Since Tesla's wireless raider, inventors in practically every country in the world have at some time or another suggested radio-controlled craft for destroying hostile war-ships, in some instances even building and trying out such vessels with promising results. For our part, John Hays Hammond, Jr., developed a radio-controlled craft which performed remarkably well in experiments at Gloucester Bay, Mass., and it is quite likely that this young inventor achieved the greatest advancement in this field.

"Still, naval authorities in the past have preferred to make use of more conventional weapons such as the torpedo, the submarine, and the torpedo-boat destroyer, leaving the crewless raider aside for future consideration. The last-mentioned weapon, to their mind, was only applicable to coast-defense work, and then only under certain ideal and rare conditions."

Coming to the present crewless raiders of the Germans, the writer cites statements of the British Admiralty that these are electrically controlled boats propelled by twin gasoline engines, partially closed in, and capable of a high speed. Each carries a drum with 30 to 50 miles of insulated cable, through which the mechanism is controlled. The forepart carries 300 to 500 pounds of high explosive, arranged to explode on impact. To quote further:

"The method of operating the crewless raider is to start the engines, after which the men leave the boat. A seaplane, protected by a strong fighting patrol, then accompanies the vessel at a distance of from three to five miles and signals to the shore operator of the helm. These signals need only be 'starboard,' 'port,' or 'steady.'

"By an obviously clever grouping of the wireless idea, the high-speed gasoline craft, and the electrically controlled plan, the Germans have made use of the crewless raider scheme in a twentieth-century way. They have not overcome the disadvantages of a trailing cable, to be sure; but they have overcome the problem of visibility, for the aerial observer in the seaplane which convoys the raider is at all times within visual distance. Since power to drive the craft is entirely self-contained and need not be transmitted through the cable, the Germans have been able to use a much smaller cable, and thus overcome the difficulties in this direction. It is evident that they use a one-wire cable, depending on the salt water for the return current to complete the circuit. The mechanism aboard the boat probably includes a contact-making device operating by steps, so that certain combinations of impulses sent over the single-wire cable bring any desired set of contacts into position to perform the required operation.

"Just how effective the crewless raider is in practise still remains to be proved. Perhaps the Germans, overconfident of their scheme, have been rather premature in launching their latest naval surprize. Perhaps the crewless raiders are best adapted to work at night or during foggy weather, when the craft, by means of hooded lamps, as in the case of the old Sims-Edison torpedo, can remain invisible to the enemy while its course is in plain view of the seaplane observer.

"But why have the Germans revived this idea? The answer is not difficult to find. For months past British monitors of shallow draft have been operating off the coast of Flanders, harassing with their heavy guns the German troops and organizations on the Belgian shore and hinterland. At times the Germans have had their communications seriously threatened by the shelling from the British monitors, and at all times they have been seriously troubled by these bargelike ships mounting huge 16-inch guns.

"How to do away with the British monitors has been a sore problem with the Germans. Their shore batteries have been unable to inflict serious damage on the enemy because of their being outranged. Submarines could not be used against the British monitors because the waters off the coast are too shallow. Only a major naval attack could solve the problem—and then only if the German Fleet were fortunate enough to escape the main British Fleet.

"By a gradual process of considering and eliminating every means of dealing with the troublesome British patrols, the Germans finally hit upon the crewless-raider idea, which they have now tried, but so far without success. Surprize was the biggest factor in favor of the revived weapon; and tho this factor is now gone, it will be interesting to note what success, if any, the Germans have in the future."

LETTERS - AND - ART

RESURRECTED ART OF WILLIAM BLAKE

THE SUPERFLUOUS ART of Europe which the war has induced her to yield to us is no inconsiderable quantity. But Europe has always been yielding of her overstock of wealth, and in some particular fields America finds herself richer now than the mother country. Tucked away in private collections are many a gem, such as the recent Red Cross exhibition of Italian primitives proved. That so rare an artist as William Blake were represented to any extent outside his native England would be doubted by the casual visitor of our art-galleries; but the January number of *Arts and Decoration* (New York) reproduces for us a whole gallery of literary portraits done by the author of "The Songs of Innocence and of Experience," and the designer of illustrations to the Book of Job and to Blair's "Grave." These are in the fortunate possession of Dr. John W. Bartlett, president of the American Institute of New York. The portraits are in fresco and water-color, and among them are such of his literary contemporaries as Shelley, Keats, Lamb, Byron, Leigh Hunt, Burke, and Sheridan. That some of these men sat for their portraits to Blake is likely; that Keats did so is certain from an autograph inscription on the portrait itself. But as Blake in this gallery ranges as far back as Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Bacon, and as far afield from his insular home as Washington and Immanuel Kant, it is safe to say that he made some use of traditional

portraits. If the frescoes, portraits, poems, and other material in Dr. Bartlett's collection were exhibited publicly, says the writer of the article, Mr. J. E. Robinson, they would be hailed as a great sensation. He mentions it as the constant hope of all Blake's biographers that some new and important examples of his work would see the light of day, and asserts that "this collection disproves the theory that Blake was incapable of portraiture." We read:

"All of the portraits are in Blake's secret indelible color and India ink, making them indestructible for all time, tho the brighter colors have become somewhat neutral from age. The portraits are all life-size and over. All of them are on old hand-made paper, most of it water-marked. They are signed either 'W.' 'Will,' or 'William Blake.' The 'Chaucer' is characteristic and in fine condition. The 'Shakespeare' is strong and fine and in good condition. The 'Jonson' is wonderfully strong, very large, and in fine condition. The 'Bacon' is beautiful and in finest condition. The 'Raleigh' is very fine, the margin slightly damaged

at the lower left, but not injuring the portrait. The 'Milton' is strong and wonderful and in fair condition. The 'Jones' is strong and characteristic and in fine condition. The 'Pope' is very fine and in best of condition. The 'Dryden' is strong and in finest condition. The 'Goldsmith' is characteristic and in fine condition. The 'Watt' is fine, and, tho slightly creased, is not injured.

There is a beautiful poem on Watt by Blake in this collection. The 'Herschel' is very large and in finest condition. In the manuscript 'Theodicy' there is a poem on Herschel by Blake. The 'Wolfe' is characteristic and in fine condition. The 'Nelson' is large and in finest condition. The 'Washington' is the Peale type, and is in fine condition. The 'Franklin' is strong and characteristic and in fine condition. The 'Gainsborough' is characteristic and in good condition. The 'Byron' is spirited and in fine condition. The 'Burns' is fine and in the best of condition. The 'Sheridan' is wonderful and in finest condition. The 'Shelley' is spirited and strong and in fine condition. The 'Hunt' is fine and in best of condition. The 'Lamb' is very large and in fine condition. . . .

"The 'John Keats' is the only portrait that has any writing of Blake's other than the signature on it. Besides the signature and title is a four-line poem above the portrait, entitled 'This Wondrous Boy,' showing Blake's wonderful prophecy of Keats's genius. The size is 14 by 10 inches and the portrait is in fine condition. The poem is as follows:

This sketch of Keats—
This wondrous boy—
To-day I made with flowing joy—
Expression mild he gives delight
To one like me of failing light—
Long may he live for Beauty's sake—
Is the just wish of W. Blake.

"The other portraits vary in size from 22 by 14 inches to 9 by 14."



Illustrations by courtesy of "Arts and Decoration," New York.

ENGLAND'S MYSTIC POET AND ARTIST.

William Blake, who is here shown as a remarkable portrait artist, a field in which he has long been supposed deficient. The above portrait of himself is his autographic representation.

Many of the secrets of Blake's art died with him. His widow, who died in 1831, is said to have been importuned "to disclose the process by which he attained his brilliant, sometimes gorgeous tints. She constantly refused to tell it and it perished with her." Charles Lamb is quoted here as writing to Barton: "Blake paints in water-color marvelous strange pictures. . . . I have seen his paintings and assert them to be as good as the figures of Raffael and Angelo, but not better." These portraits are assigned to the year 1818, the year in which Keats's "Endymion" was published. The writer here goes on to speculate on the possible origin of the collection:

"It is possible that it may have belonged to Isaac D'Israeli, the author and the friend of many literary men in England. Thomas Frognall Dibden, in his 'Literary Companion,' first edition 1824, says:

"A magnificent portrait of Mr. Blake, admirably painted by Phillips and admirably engraved by Schiavonetti, is prefixed to the edition of Blair's 'Grave.' My friend, Mr. D'Israeli,

possesses the largest collection of any individual of the very extraordinary drawings of Mr. Blake, and he loves his classical friends to disport with them, beneath the lighted Argand lamp of his drawing-room, while soft music is heard upon the several corridors and recesses of his enchanted staircase. Meanwhile the visitor turns over the contents of the Blakean *portefeuille*. Angels, Devils, Giants, Dwarfs, Saints, Sinners, Senators, and Chimney Sweeps cut equally conspicuous figures, and the *conceit* at times border upon the burlesque, or the pathetic, or the



CHARLES LAMB.

The Blake drawing of the gentle "Ella," now in the Bartlett collection, is very large and in fine condition.

mysterious. Inconceivably blest is the artist in his visions of intellectual bliss. A sort of golden halo envelops every subject impress upon the retina of his imagination, and, as far as I learn, he is at times shaking hands with Homer or playing the pastoral pipe with Vergil. Meanwhile shadowy beings of an unearthly form hang over his couch and disclose to his senses scenes such as no other mortal hath yet conceived. Mr. Blake is himself no ordinary poet.

"There is absolutely nothing mentioned of the D'Israeli collection in Alexander Gilchrist's 'Life of William Blake.' Gilchrist died in 1861. The 'Life of Blake' was completed by his widow and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, who revised all the copy. Blake died in 1827 and D'Israeli in 1848, and we presume Benjamin, his son, inherited the collection. Nor is there any mention of the D'Israeli collection by such writers and students as W. B. Yeats, J. E. Ellis, A. C. Swinburne, J. A. Symonds, A. G. B. Russell, John Sampson, Shields, Story, and Berger. There is, however, in the Bartlett collection a letter by D. G. Rossetti, which is as follows:

'DEAR ALFRED:

'Your letter received this morning post. My dear, good fellow, I note what you say about the picture. Think it far too naturalistic. What would the mystic Blake say about it? I shudder to think of it! Have made myself poor buying his wonderful drawings and manuscripts. Will show you some portraits and poems when you decide to make me a visit. For spiritual expression his equal is not in the realm of art. However, we do not agree—but more anon—come and see me Friday night.

'Affectionately, ●

'D. G. R.'

'Weymouth St.,
'November 10, 1856.

"There is also in the Bartlett collection the original agreement in the handwriting of D. G. Rossetti, and signed by him, disposing of the Blake portraits in water-color for 300 guineas to a Mr. Northcott, through one Mason, dated November, 1856. It was while stopping at Weymouth Street that Rossetti made a drawing of Miss Siddal, later his wife, dated, 1856. This was eight years after Isaac D'Israeli's death. It is possible that the D'Israeli collection, in part or in whole, passed into the possession of Rossetti through Benjamin Disraeli, who was a friend of his, and was sold by him, and in editing Gilchrist's book had the best of reasons for not mentioning it."

ARTISTS IN WAR-TIME

ARTISTS, AS A CLASS APART, found some sympathy from the gullible *bourgeoisie* in piping peace times, but the old rôle is faded now, and one of the first to recognize this changed condition of things is an art critic. Mr. William H. Downes, critic of the *Boston Transcript*, has a little homily on this text. He does not need to admonish so much as to point out, for, as he says, "those of them who are worth their salt will not claim any exemption from the sacrifices that are demanded of all classes." Pictures and statues may wait—"they would be of small value in a world dominated by Germans, anyway." So while confronting them with the inevitable, Mr. Downes debonairly puts to them a series of questions that are really more in the nature of those catchword queries that carry their own answers:

"What if their incomes are cut down? What if they have to go without some things that they have been accustomed to enjoy? What if they are obliged to modify their style of living? What if they are drafted into the Army? What if their sons are called to the colors? Are they different from the rest of the people? Let them contemplate the artists of France!"

But Mr. Downes is not oblivious to the fact that "selfishness as well as altruism comes to the surface in war-time, and many of the arguments made for the purpose of proving the necessity of 'business as usual' are purely selfish." He goes on:

"There is a heartless old anecdote about the retort of Talleyrand to some office-seeker who besieged him with demands for a government job, and who said, when refused: 'But I must live!' 'I do not see the necessity of it,' said the Prime Minister. This text has a wide application in these days, for there is nobody so important as to be indispensable, whatever his private opinion on the subject may be. And this applies to artists as well as some other people. If their only argument is 'I must live,' they are likely to be met by the cruel retort of Talleyrand, 'I do not see the necessity of it.'

"A radical revision of moral values is now going on, and the old, sordid point of view, embodied in the phrase 'every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost,' is relegated to the scrap-heap of outworn ideas. The individual's right to exist to-day depends more than ever on his usefulness to the community. The struggle for existence now is a social and common struggle, not an individual one, and unless the individual can contribute something (no matter how much or how little), to the common cause the world's verdict on his plea for existence is, '*Je n'en vois pas la nécessité.*'"

"The artists, therefore, if they would convince their fellow men that they have a right to live, must base their argument on something higher than the old egotistic ground. If what they are doing is worth while, in the sense of helping the community—not merely continuing to supply something which can be classified as a luxury—then they have some solid ground on which to stand. The test is a searching and stern one indeed, not only for the artists, but for all sorts and conditions of men. The saying that these are the times that try men's souls in the light of this momentous period assumes a new meaning. Duty now takes the lead; rights and privileges are of less consequence; in small things, as in great, it is the voice of duty that must be heard. Nothing less than perfect obedience to that stern taskmaster can satisfy the self-respect of the citizen of the Republic. Rich and poor, educated and illiterate, high and low, all must, to the extent of their power and ability, respond to the supreme demand of the hour, for there is but one question, but one issue to-day that is of any consequence whatever to anybody."

THE HISTORIAN IN THE MOVIES

AMERICAN FILMS are about all that England has to depend on in the "picture" world. France gives few and England is apparently using her men and women for sterner work. One thing thereby is being accomplished—the Britisher is coming to know his overseas cousin as never before. By a long analysis of the "American scene" in the *London Nation*, we find out, too, how we strike our contemporary. This writer observes that "any one who survives a week of pictures knows as much about the look and language of America as if he had been there." For this British devotee of the movies "sees the American furniture—the sort of luxury to be found in the 'lounge' of a seaside hotel or in the waiting-rooms of our consulting physician." He sees also "the American gestures, different from the French, but serviceable for pictures as English gestures never are." He then makes acquaintance with "the American face, so indefinable in difference from the English, and yet, in every look and feature, so distinctly American—as unmistakably American as the clothes, especially the clothes of men." The catalog of our revelations goes on:

"One sees the American manners, distinguished by a hurried simplicity, as of children anxious to be off to the next game, drinking with their mouths full, and running away before they have finished. From the explanations between the pictures one learns the American language. One learns that to 'eat crow' means 'humble pie'; that to say 'the boy is out gunning for me' means that some one is in search of you; that when you want to threaten a man with violence you tell him 'there's going to be a new face in heaven to-day'; that a nice-looking woman should be described as 'no dazzling beauty, but easy to look at'; that, in describing a smart man, you should say, 'when it comes to the early-bird stuff, Bud is some little canary himself'; that when a modest man suddenly goes up in the world, you should exclaim, 'the Skinner just took the lower rungs of the social ladder at a leap'; and that when you have occasion to refer to Rome, it is best to call it 'Nero's native city.'"

The thought of what the film can do for contemporaries separated by seas only intensifies the thought of what the same agent might do for men separated by the seas of time. "If the films can be preserved for a few centuries they will serve as vital records of the appearance, the dress, the architecture, the means of locomotion, the daily habits and manners of a vanished world." Letting the suggestion run to some of its remoter conclusions:

"In two thousand years they will occupy the archeologist as the ruins of Pompeii occupy the excavators of to-day, and with knowledge more assured. How the Germanizer of future research will gloat over a newly discovered fragment representing Piccadilly Circus before the Great War, or a Christian archbishop receiving a king on a day of public thanksgiving for victory! What would our historians not give for a moving picture of John signing Magna Carta (that obsolete and discredited document); or of Elizabeth thanking Drake for his plunder; or of Charles I. speaking from the scaffold; or even of the Guards leaving Brussels for Waterloo, and Wellington watching? What an impression upon the mind of children if they could see, not in some imaginary picture, but in actual fact, Alfred burning the cakes, Gellert guarding the baby, Clarence tasting the malmsey butt, Edward II. washing in warm tears, Raleigh spreading his cloak upon a puddle, or Washington hacking at the cherry-tree!

"But it is of our social habits they will learn most, tho their conception of them may be peculiar. The early days of the cinema's picturesque travels and scientific interest in the habits of bees and coral insects are over. Even war-films are no longer much favored. Soldiers and their wives or girls do not care to be reminded of the war. As every one now is a soldier or related to a soldier, the demand is for distraction and rest. An antiquated battle in a wood, showing the dead and wounded falling thick among the trees, is greeted by the soldiers on leave with shouts of laughter and yells for the R.A.M.C. But that is an antiquated battle, fought by grenadiers of no particular country, as remote from human interest as the Medes and Persians who storm and slaughter and ravish and fling from Babylonian walls in the astonishing scenes of 'Intolerance.' No matter what opportunities for recording present history the

pictures give, imagination and drama win. It is the rest of distraction that people want. They like to sit quiet in the obscure light, while fairly intelligible scenes of comedy, adventure, intrigue, or domestic sentiment pass rapidly before their eyes, soothing anxiety, and calling for no effort."

Continuing the recital of what London likes, we find the discriminating observer regretting "the degradation of an artist" in Charlie Chaplin. Charlie still rules, "tho a character known to



PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

This is a rather fatter Shelley than Blake gives us than we are accustomed to see, but the sitter was doubtless passing calmer days than came to him later, ending in the Bay of Spezia.

experts as 'Fatty' runs him close." He has spent most of his "movie" life with us and it is to be supposed if the artist in him has been killed, America must be responsible as the executioner:

"One remembers his early appearances—his spontaneous surprises, his imperturbable gravity under overwhelming embarrassments, his sudden and natural outrages performed without a movement of the face. Who can forget his entrance into the crowded theater, as he passed unmoved down one row of stalls after another, but always the wrong row? The gathering rage of the audience, the trampling, the squeezing, the tearing, but himself calm, unruffled, taking the wrong seats in due course as they came, storming line after line with restrained and unemotional patience—it was a scene of true absurdity, at its height when, quietly, and as a matter of course, he laid his hand gently upon the hand of the elaborate lady beside whom he had settled at last. Since then the mere farce of rudeness has overcome him. He seeks laughter in buffoonery, in tomfoolery, in knockabout farce, and vulgar joking. He jigs, he contorts himself; worst of all, he laughs. An artist is perishing in him. His memory will linger in the fashionable mustache, and in the stupidest song the war has produced. But the spirit of the one man to whom the pictures brought a general fame is dying of cheap success. For fun, the persistent bulldog who pursues the thief down chimneys, up walls, and through forests and lakes, or dashes away with a leg of mutton, the whole French village after him, now beats him by ten tails."

ADMONISHING A PETTED DARLING

CONCERT SINGERS are said to be in the state of "groping among new songs, none too successfully." The present condition of international feeling has scrapped a good deal of the recitalist's stock in trade, and the petted darlings must needs turn elsewhere, with the result that they, instead of their hearers, are in danger of being routed. Close observation



BLAKE'S "LORD BYRON."

A portrait drawing owned by Dr. Bartlett. Rossetti said that "for spiritual expression" Blake's equal was not in the realm of art.

of recent audiences convinces Mr. H. K. Moderwell, writing in the *Boston Transcript*, that "no prejudice whatever, conscious or unconscious, exists against the unfamiliar." Casual audiences, he asserts, "usually 'rise' to new songs with unfeigned pleasure when they are good and well sung." Such facts as these put to flight some of the recent past traditions of concert-giving and prove them to be based more on the singer's limitations than the audience's appetite or prejudice. Thus:

"The prevailing prejudice against 'enemy music' has this season effected a striking change in the song recitals. The old 'Schubert-Schumann-Brahms' material had become a sort of religious ritual with singers. They came to rely upon it for the exhibition of their voices, and therewith acquired a timidity toward unfamiliar music, however excellent it might be. Now that the dominance of the old type of program has been broken, the way is clear for the admission of much novel music, transmitting new ideas and hitherto neglected moods, and bringing into recognition new talents. It matters little now whether the *animus* against German songs was worthy or unworthy, since the thing has happened. But it matters a deal whether they are to be replaced with beautiful music from unfamiliar sources or with facile trash.

"The singers who are veering toward non-German programs in response to what they suppose to be popular demand have probably little consciousness of any guiding principle. But for that matter they have had little consciousness of any constructive principle in their program-making of the past. Subconsciously they have been guided by tradition and preju-

dice, and the interest of their recitals has suffered thereby. They chose the songs of the familiar German composers not merely, if at all, because they are on the whole the best in musical literature, but chiefly because they were handiest to their purpose. These were the songs they learned in the studio. They were the songs known and liked by the laymen of their audience. Most of all, they were the songs which, being sung by all, supplied the best competitive test of their power. Hundreds of minor singers (not, of course, the distinguished few) felt that novel music was risky, and that songs known and liked would somehow shed their glory on the singer."

The lesson of stern necessity seems to be that, now the old material is wrenched away, the singer may with perfect confidence "choose the best music she knows, sing it in the best style of which she is capable, and be sure that the 'verdict' will be, humanly speaking, fair." Rules for guidance, if needed, may be made up from some suggestions thrown out by the writer here:

"The new program, we may hope, will be chosen with primary regard to the pleasure of the audience in the music. It may well become more specialized than the miscellaneous program of old. Ballad programs, grouped according to subject-matter; national programs, composer-programs, period-programs, mood programs, 'tendency'-programs, folk-song programs, all would bring fresh interest to the 'jaded concert-goer' and would tend to raise the singer from the status of a personal exhibit to that of an interpretative artist. They would raise the cry of 'monotony,' but we fancy the able singer would be able to demonstrate its absurdity.

"The singer's instinctive fear is that such programs will narrow her 'appeal.' In this we believe she is wrong, as many a



"THE WONDROUS BOY."

John Keats, whom Blake wished long life "for Beauty's sake." This is written in his hand on the back of the "Bartlett" drawing.

recent recital seems to show. There is something undignified in this concern of the artist for immediate popularity. We believe artistic position will not suffer if she lays chief emphasis upon the music and regards herself as an instrument of expression. If the program is chosen for inherent interest and according to some other unifying principle, minor problems of grouping and balancing become easy to solve."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WHAT THE WAR DID TO HARRY LAUDER

HOW HARRY LAUDER CAN STILL LAUGH and make other people laugh too, despite his grief over the loss of his son, is made clear in an *apologia* that gains importance from the comedian's conspicuous position. When the news was brought to him that Capt. John Lauder, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, had been killed in action on December 28, 1915, he says, for days he burned his brain with sickening, despairing thoughts and asked of what use were all his labors, his toil of the past years. "At times, the raging agony at the realization of my loss was almost too much. At times, too, during those first days, I almost questioned the justice and wisdom of a God who would allow such a thing to happen." Then, suddenly, he tells us, in *The American Magazine*, it came to him one day, as if in a revelation, that he had not made use of something in which he had always believed. "All this time while I had been raging against the cruel fates which had taken my son, there had been comfort and peace in store for me, and I had not known it. And that comfort and peace lay in my belief in God and a future life beyond this sphere." He proceeds:

"While the pain and grief had been blinding my eyes, God had been waiting patiently for the first sharp agony to pass away, and when it did he gently lifted the veil from my eyes and showed me the promised land beyond. I mean that suddenly I realized that I had not seen the last of John, and that we were sure to meet in another world.

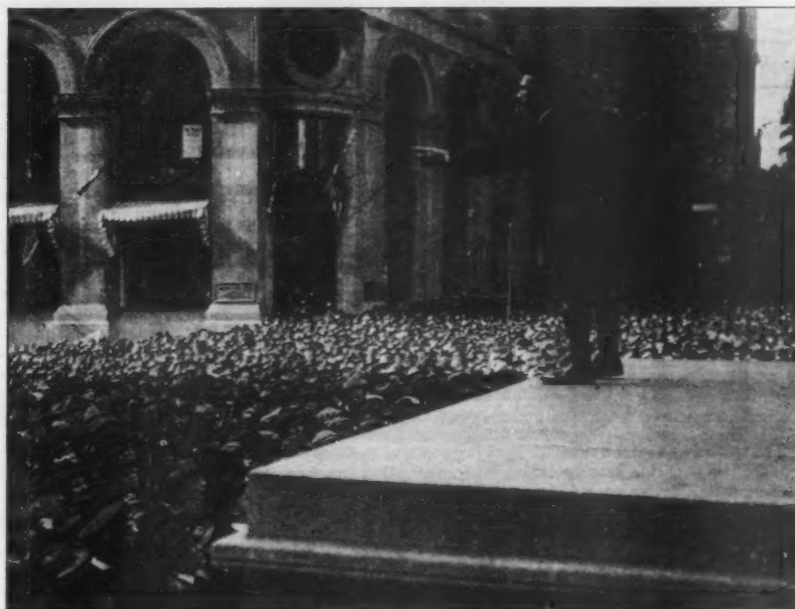
"Oh, that I could convey unto you the healing balm that that thought was to my soul! I would that I could picture to you the joy of the thought that I was to see my John again at some future date, just as if he had simply gone on a long journey, and was waiting for his mother and me to come to him. And I brought his image before me, and imagined him holding out his arms to his mother and myself to fold us within his loving embrace, and in the joy created by that picture I was able to assuage some of my pain and distress, and return to an almost normal state of mind.

"And because of the great comfort that my belief and faith in the future life have brought me, I have become humbly grateful and thankful that I never mocked the name of God or cast him from me at any period of my life. Because I know, I am convinced, that he has helped me to bear this great blow by making my conviction that this life is not the end stronger than ever.

"And that is what every American father and mother who loses a son must do—have strong, unbreakable faith in the future life, in the world beyond, where you will see your son once again. Do not give way to grief as I did. Instead, keep your gaze and your faith firmly fixt on the world beyond, and regard your boy's absence as tho he were but on a long journey. By keeping your faith you will help to win this war. For if you lose it, the war and your own personal self are lost."

When the news of his son's death spread, he tells us that people began to wonder if he would return to the stage again. His return was more a trial than the days before them:

"All my friends began to bombard me with telegrams and cables and letters, asking me to come back to the boards again.



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HARRY LAUDER IN WALL STREET.

He pleads for Liberty-bond buyers and sings for funds to buy British war-loan bonds. While in this country he gives four afternoons a week and all his Sundays to Y.M. C. A. work among the soldiers.

"Don't desert us, Harry,' they all cried. 'Forget your sorrow in your work. The world is sad enough, so come and cheer us up with your songs and stories.'

"And my English friends came to my house in London and said:

"Think of what an example you will set if you let your grief get the best of you. What will happen to England if every mother and father give up work to grieve over the loss of a son? You can't give up, Harry, you can't give up. It wouldn't be brave of you to do so.'

"And so, because I saw it was my duty to help cheer up the nation, and because I realized that the greatest panacea for sorrow is work, I went back to a London theater to give my usual performance.

"But it was easier to think about going back than actually to do it. And tho I stormed at myself and fought for strength to control my sorrow, every fresh thing that was connected with my son would start my heart aching anew. In my dressing-room was a trunk on which he was accustomed to perch as he watched me putting on my costumes and make-up, and when I saw that trunk I could hardly go on with my preparations. And when I finally forced myself on the stage with my hat on the side and a laugh on my lips, the people in the stalls made it harder than ever for me by letting loose great sobs, and cries of 'Poor Harry!'

So you can well imagine my feelings as I stood there, helpless, watching those wonderful, wonderful Britons



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THE LIGHT OF HARRY LAUDER'S LIFE.

His son, John, who was a captain in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, lost his life in France. He is seen here leading a practise charge.

expressing their sympathy for me. If it were not that my limbs were too shaken to fly from the stage, I would have fled and, perhaps, never had the courage to return again. But I could not move, and in desperation I motioned to the orchestra leader to start up my first song, and, trembling tho I was, I somehow managed to sing my song and tell a story or two, and soon I had them laughing with me instead of crying. And when I went off the audience cheered and shouted: 'Brave Harry, brave Harry!' and kept on shouting it long after I was in my dressing-room."

The patriotism which has led Harry Lauder to put his entire fortune of several millions into the British war-loan, and which keeps him at work for the benefit of the soldiers in camp both here and in Europe, is inspired by this twofold faith:

"Do not think that I am bitter that my son was called by God to make the supreme sacrifice. Killed in any other manner, in times of peace, I think my life would have soured, and I would have become embittered against the world, but dying as John Lauder did, I can only say that, even with the knowledge of what pain his death has cost me, I would send him to France again to risk his life anew were it possible to-day to resurrect him from the ground. Because since his death I have been to France and I have seen the bleeding lily, and have come to realize more than ever that John Lauder's life was not given in vain, or uselessly.

"For, unless you have been to France, you can not realize what is happening to that gentle country. I was riding in an automobile one day on what seemed to be a country road. There was nothing but torn-up fields to be seen, and the road itself was wrecked with shells and filled with rocks and bits of wood. Then suddenly our automobile happened to hit some obstruction, and gazing over the side of the machine I saw what seemed to me to be a curbstone sticking up from beneath a pile of rubbish.

"I called an officer's attention to this, and glancing carelessly over the side of the car, he said:

"Yes, that's about all that is left of the town of X—. It was here about two months ago, but the Huns cleaned out the town and the three thousand inhabitants, and they made a d— thorough job of it."

"My blood froze as he spoke, for upon gazing around me I could not even visualize the outlines of a town. There was not a ruin to be seen, not a wrecked house or church in sight. It was as if the place had never existed, for the people, homes, churches—everything—had been completely destroyed by shell-fire. That is what the Germans do to a town they bombard or pass through when on a retreat.

"I spent many days in the trenches, in the rest-camps, the hospitals, and in the surrounding towns, and the most definite impression I carried away was one concerning the spiritual atmosphere which surrounds the French and English soldiers in France. I talked with some of the men for hours at a time about their experiences in battle, about their thoughts of home, about their feeling toward the enemy, but the one thing I came away with, above all other impressions, was the conviction that every single one of these men, no matter what manner of life he had lived before, now possesses a calm, clear conviction

that if he falls in the thick of the fight, he will pass into the life beyond.

"That's why we take such chances,' one man told me simply. 'Do you think for a moment that if we thought that life held nothing for us than the earthly body we possess, we would fight with such a confidence and eagerness? We would not be able to, because we would be doing everything in our power to preserve this life of ours. But seeing men die as I have seen them, I know better than to disbelieve in a future life. And because we have no fear of death, every one of us flings himself over the bags and on to the Huns with a fierce, almost savage joy. We are almost Japanese in our fatalism, and because that spirit is sweeping among our men we are going to win this war. We don't believe it possible that men who go into battle, knowing that they are fighting for a righteous cause, and unafraid of death, can be beaten back forever. Some day, at some point, the enemy must weaken, and then we will sweep over the tops and nothing will hold us back. We know it just as surely as we know the sun will rise to-morrow.'

"In the days before the war, young Englishmen and Frenchmen were leading gay, careless lives, with hardly a thought for the morrow or for such shadowy things as death or a future life. 'Let us live and be merry' was the cry then, but now it is all different. Because when men know that at any moment a shell may explode in their midst and blow them to shreds, or that an order may come during the night for certain regiments to make ready to go over the top at dawn, their thoughts are mostly on their God and on the life to come. And because they are all thinking of the same thing, a spiritual silence seems to come among them. The men go off by themselves and write their wills, to be delivered at home in case they do not come back, and all through the night you see silent, yet calm and peaceful faces in the dugouts, and, somehow, the religious atmosphere makes a definite impression upon you. So much so that one night an officer said to me, very quietly:

"When I see the men this way, I sometimes wonder if this war was not brought about by God as the only means of making the world think of him and his laws more often!"

In *Everybody's Magazine*, Harry Lauder has a message for "the fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers of America." It ends with these words:

"We are making a new world. Let the failures of the past be our great example for the future rejuvenation.

"We must not leave a stone unturned to put this right. The world is on fire, and our soldiers are the firemen who are called upon to put the fire out. We must not leave a smoldering spark. The hellish blaze of vandalism, murder, plunder, must be stamped black out.

"When you get to France, and put it out, do not leave a wee bit of red smoldering. Put it out clean. You are going to light up civilization. You boys are the lamp-lighters of the world. You are going to light it up as never before, and let me tell you it will be very beautiful for your children to be able to say, 'My dad lit that lamp.'

"Never mind the peace cranks. I have been to the front, and that's where the fighting is done. They never talk about peace there. Nobody there says, 'When are we going to have

peace?" At the front they say, 'When are we going to have the next push?'

"They said to me: 'Harry, if you hear anybody talking about peace, when you get home, swipe their feet from under them.' The brawny, tawny hand of Great Britain is ready for you, boys. I was in London when the first contingent of American doctors and nurses came in, and I tell you we gave them a reception. We are all in the great melting-pot together, and we are going to emerge a stronger and better civilization."

MR. SUNDAY'S SLANG BOOK

BILLY SUNDAY'S SLANG has been the object of attack from many points of view; but he has now laid himself open to criticism from the literary, quite aside from the oratorical, standpoint. With some outside assistance he has written and published his first book, called "Love Stories of the Bible." In a foreword he seeks "to remove the sting of criticism," according to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "by questioning the sincerity of all who see anything of irreverence in his performance." This paper does not accept Mr. Sunday's argument and seems to think that there is even more offense in thrusting forward this vehicle of emphasis in cold type than there is in using it with the color of the human voice. Moreover, Mr. Sunday is charged with himself misapprehending some of the stories that he seeks to make more clear and lifelike. We read:

"He defends the slang that appears on every page, and very frequently in every sentence on a page, on the ground that it is necessary to a proper understanding. He declares: 'Honest slang is better than hypocritical cant, and it is better than five-syllabled Greek adjectives or pretty verses of poetry.' He grotesquely introduces automobiles, matches, alarm-clocks, and other modern things in the stories, taken from the Old Testament, in order to make the stories 'real, vital, definite, and personal.'"

"Mr. Sunday made two great mistakes in preparation for his dubious task. He should have called on George Ade, Ring Lardner, or some other master of current slang to give picturesqueness. The book is valuable as a collection of a low grade of slang used twenty-five years ago. The audacity of using ancient prize-ring language in describing Abraham, the father of the faithful, arouses temporary interest. But Mr. Sunday fails to maintain it, because there is no freshness or brightness in his slang. His other, and worse mistake, was in not consulting somebody who had a real acquaintance with the Bible stories. In numerous cases he entirely misses the point."

"His treatment of the life of Joseph, which, by the way, was not a Bible love-story within Mr. Sunday's self-imposed restrictions, affords an illustration. He has him talk of Potiphar being 'quick on the trigger,' and as 'the kind of man who shoots first and asks questions afterward.' How could any base slanderer so twist the noble sentiment of Joseph: 'My master . . . hath committed all that he hath to my hand; there is none greater in this house than I; neither hath he kept back anything from me, but thee, because thou art his wife; how then can I do this great wickedness and sin against God?' Mr. Sunday also spoils one of the most dramatic passages in literature by having Joseph reveal his identity before Judah offered to take the place of Benjamin. The book abounds in such evidences of lack of appreciation of the Bible characters and incidents which he tries to make 'vital.' The whole effect is revolting to any one who has read the incomparable telling of the stories in the Bible itself."

In the second story in the volume we see Abraham in the guise of a modern man of affairs:

"Abraham was in a tight pinch, and he showed it."

"He was past the age when he could hide worry successfully."

"He had locked the door of his private office and disconnected his telephone, and given his clerks orders that under no conditions was he to be disturbed. . . ."

"Suddenly he pushed up his roll-top desk with a slam and shoved his hat on to his head. . . ."

"Sarah was waiting for him when he climbed down out of his automobile, at the front gate, and told the chauffeur he would call him when he needed him. . . ."

"A wife who is on the job never needs a dictionary to read her husband's mind."

"'What has happened now?' she asked, leading him over to the end of the veranda, where they could talk privately."

"'I know you haven't been speculating—for you have too much sense.'"

"'No, I haven't been speculating,' said Abraham slowly. 'But it looks as tho we've got to pull up stakes, and sell out and move!'"

"If Abraham hadn't been the steadiest and most respected business man in town, Sarah might have thought that he had been drinking. . . ."

"Abraham didn't lose any time after he had made up his mind as to where his duty lay."

"He was too good a man to stall on an order."

"He had been told to move—and the next morning's newspaper carried an advertisement, putting all of his property on the market for a quick sale."

"The announcement made some excitement in the burg."

SHALL WE CLOSE THE CHURCHES?

COMBINE OR CLOSE is a call issued to the churches in village and city, says *The Michigan Christian Advocate* (Detroit), "in order to conserve the scanty fuel-supply."

This church organ is not disposed to debate the justice of the request, for "the churches as philanthropic, social, and religious organizations must yield to any request when humanity's interests are at stake." The authorities are granted the perfect right to make the request; but the Church reserves the right to retort that they "ought to close when every institution of less value to the community has closed and there is still dire need of fuel. Then, and only then, has any one a right to ask the churches to close." The finger is pointed in several directions where "less utility" is claimed:

"We have not heard of the authorities asking the saloons to close. We did hear something about their closing an hour earlier. The saloons are open sixteen or eighteen hours per day for six days, while the churches are open a few hours in the week. Yet fuel-administrators see the salvation of the fuel situation in closing the churches, but for some reason have overlooked the saloon and the breweries. By all means close the churches, but close the saloons first. Don't stop the forces of salvation and let the forces of damnation run full blast."

"Close the churches? Yes. But close the pool-rooms first. We have heard of no command that these festering spots on our streets, these schools of vice, should be closed. To be sure, it needs a command. For saloons and pool-rooms are not moved by humanitarian appeals, unless the proprietors chanced to be the humans benefited. There is not one single interest that would suffer if every pool-room in the State was closed, and that forever. Yet the churches are asked to step aside for these pest shops. Why not ask them to combine? The fewer the better, fewer places for young sports and toughs to hang out. Close them up for the winter and some mother's boy will be saved. By all means close the churches, but close the pool-rooms first."

"Close the churches? Yes. But close the theaters and dance-halls first. This is not a homily on amusements. We simply raise the question of which is likely to better conserve the interests of the Republic, to keep the heart of the people true to high ideals in these strange days; to comfort the stricken; to strengthen the young manhood of the land to make the supreme sacrifice; to prepare the mind and heart of all for the burden that is being thrust upon us. The church, or these places of questionable, if not harmful, amusements? Better close the places of flippancy rather than the place of prayer. Better close those institutions which dissipate the stuff of which life is made and keep open those which conserve the best."

"As a sheer matter of good sense and good patriotism, it is the height of folly to close the churches of the land. It is the Church that supports the Liberty loans, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. Every constructive and healing agency that has to do with this world-war finds support and inspiration in the churches. To ask the churches to do anything that will impair their efficiency is folly bordering on idiocy on the part of those who have ought to do with the Government and its war-problems. The loyalty of the churches is constantly imposed upon."

"Let pastors and official boards demand that every useless and destructive agency in the community close its door before they heed either request or command to close the doors of the Church of the Living God."

AN URGENT DUTY AND A GLORIOUS PRIVILEGE

AFTER A PERIOD of infinite patience and with well-considered deliberation and set purpose, we entered and are now engaged in prosecuting a righteous war.

We have prepared to dedicate and are now dedicating to this cause the full measure of our devotion.

No hand is unwilling, nor is one heart reluctant to do what can be done. Business men are forfeiting large incomes and young men are sacrificing their most cherished ambitions in order that they may offer their lives to their country. Mothers are giving their sons to the nation and wives are bidding their husbands God-speed, as they sail for France. Millions of Americans are facing tasks to-day that are new, and hard, and bitter, and are facing them with a smile.

The one great question on the lips of every man and woman is, "What can I do to help? What part am I to play? What share—what mite—of sacrifice and service can I contribute to my country and my flag?"

Sometimes this question is answered with an opportunity fraught with danger and filled with corresponding glory. Far oftener the part assigned to us is inconsiderable: the buying of a bond perhaps, or possibly the mere payment of a tax. Nevertheless, to play a small, an unremembered and inconspicuous part in the winning of this great world conflict is a rare and splendid privilege.

Even that most prosaic duty—the prompt, ungrudging payment of a tax—becomes an actual and an honorable service. For new levies must and will be made upon our purses, and we are doing a patriotic duty if we meet them cheerfully and willingly. Last year five hundred thousand individuals paid a tax upon their incomes. This year six million American citizens will be called upon to shoulder for the first time this new burden of taxation.

Shall we, however, call this a burden? Is it then a burden to support the great institutions in America that protect and shelter us? Can it be a burden to uphold the arms of our President in a cause that is just? Will we name that a burden which helps our country carry on a war that is untainted by selfish aims and ambitions—a war that is a crusade to establish and permanently to insure the freedom of all the nations of the earth?

Some may call this a burden, but there are those, and they are legion, who will accept this new tax as a new opportunity for sacrifice and for service, a rare occasion for showing the Government that its citizens recognize the great purposes of this war and that they will back the Government in this supreme enterprise to their last dollar.

For America now stands at the supreme moment of her history. She has been chosen as the keystone in the great arch of civilization. Her strong arm and fertile brain, her great wealth and vast resources, must bear the measured attack of the mightiest, the blackest, the most sinister and most diabolical military machine that ever destroyed the peace of the world and challenged its freedom. America's great hour has struck. The tragedy and ruin of her failure would be as great, as complete, as irrevocable as the glory of her success. The flood-tide of her affairs has set in and to take it at the full demands the brave-hearted loyalty and heroic self-effacing patriotism of every citizen. Not a grudging loyalty that reluctantly does its legal and bounden duty. For a stingy and niggardly loyalty that cools when its pocketbook and comforts are touched, a loyalty that does not burn more brightly with each new and necessary sacrifice, is the loyalty of a soul that is dead.

America could not command a loyalty so complete or inspire a devotion so single and so fervid if its cause were not so sacred.

It is but a short time ago that our President restated the noble aims for which we are striving—"The eyes of the people have been opened," he said, "and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. Our cause is just and holy—for this we entered the war and for this cause will we battle until the last gun is fired."

The ears of the world are accustomed to the boasts of war-lords who draw their swords for brutal and selfish ends, but it is new to hear a call to battle voiced in such phrases as these and the other sublime passages of the President's recent message to Congress.

With these high words ringing in our ears, with our spirits and the spirit of the nation bathed and glorified by this exalted idealism, could the least of us be recreant to his humblest duty—the payment of a tax—and so forfeit his share in the heritage of glory that will inevitably come to our great country? No, not the least of us, for, of a certainty, there is no citizen who is unwilling to render to the nation the things that are the nation's. Assuredly there is not a man who would permit the Government to use any portion of that energy that it should and must give to this life-and-death struggle, in making him pay a tax that he is legally bound to pay, anyway. We know there is not, for such a man would be as base an enemy to his country as if he were to stand in a German trench and shoot a bullet straight to the heart of an American soldier.

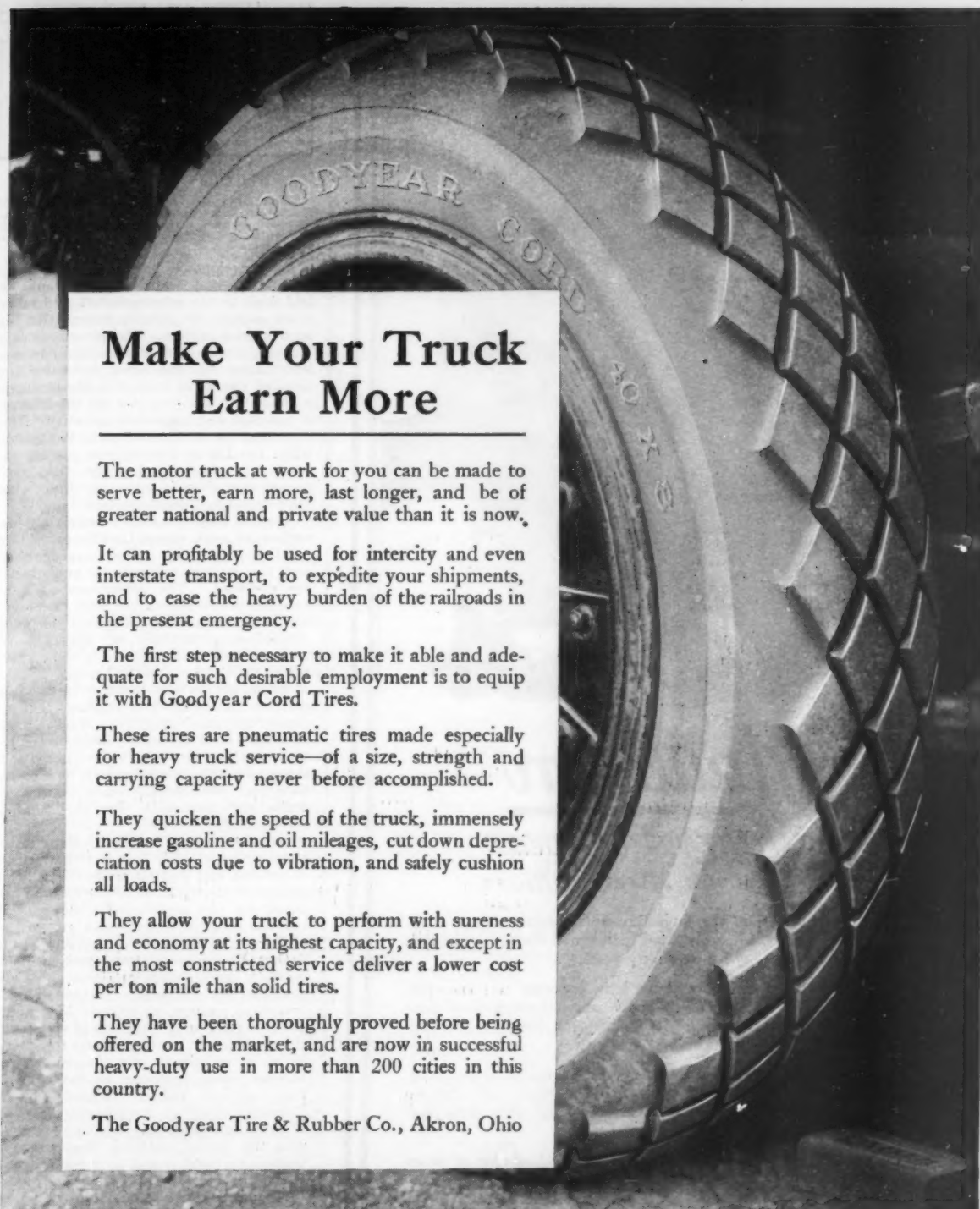
This, then, is a call on every American subject to the income tax to meet without delay the necessities of his Government in its great task of accomplishing the freedom of the world. If every unmarried man with an income of \$1,000 or more, and every married man with an income of \$2,000 or more, will take prompt steps to make report to the Government, he will perform an inestimable service to the United States and to its Treasury Department.

This Department is already laboring under the extraordinary difficulties imposed by the war. By giving it his hearty cooperation each citizen will be doing his share at least to ease its burden and to lighten the heavy responsibilities of the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who, many say, is the most able and most efficient head that this important branch of the Government has ever had.

It is true, of course, that we are carrying a great burden of taxation, but we are poor business men if we regard these taxes as money lost. They are but the premiums we are paying on the greatest insurance of all times—insurance against the conditions now ruling in Russia, insurance that will protect and preserve our families, our property, our lives, our ideals, all that we are and all that we hope to be. Think of Belgium systematically ruined, think of Poland devastated and laid waste, think of Armenia, a nation massacred and murdered by an ally of the Huns. Think on these things, and then remember that every dollar of taxes you pay into the Treasury of the United States places another barrier between your loved ones and such unspeakable horrors as these.

The payment of the income tax is the present duty—the splendid privilege—of six million citizens. No loyal American will fail to give immediate answer to the call. For at this time of great peril and pressing danger, when the battle-line and frontier of civilization will soon be held by a million of our beloved sons, even the least failure to do promptly a simple and single duty might easily prove to be a deed that would follow us with shame to the end of our days.

Let every American citizen whose income is not exempt act now—to-day—and so write his name on the records as one who is willing to pay the price of liberty and of honor.



Make Your Truck Earn More

The motor truck at work for you can be made to serve better, earn more, last longer, and be of greater national and private value than it is now.

It can profitably be used for intercity and even interstate transport, to expedite your shipments, and to ease the heavy burden of the railroads in the present emergency.

The first step necessary to make it able and adequate for such desirable employment is to equip it with Goodyear Cord Tires.

These tires are pneumatic tires made especially for heavy truck service—of a size, strength and carrying capacity never before accomplished.

They quicken the speed of the truck, immensely increase gasoline and oil mileages, cut down depreciation costs due to vibration, and safely cushion all loads.

They allow your truck to perform with sureness and economy at its highest capacity, and except in the most constricted service deliver a lower cost per ton mile than solid tires.

They have been thoroughly proved before being offered on the market, and are now in successful heavy-duty use in more than 200 cities in this country.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio

Copyright 1918, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

This is an actual photograph of 40 x 8 tire now in service of Boutell Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

GOODYEAR
AKRON
CORD TIRES



Nettleton

Military Footwear for American Army Officers

A. E. Nettleton Co., the largest manufacturers in America of Men's Fine Shoes Exclusively, have maintained the highest known standard of shoe quality for over forty years.

Officers of the regular army have long endorsed this line with their patronage. Officers of the new army, through their purchases, are expressing pleasure in finding that Nettleton civilian quality is obtainable also in military footwear.

Many officers are anticipating their future needs by outfitting now with both Dress and Service Boots or Shoes and Puttees bearing the Nettleton mark—an assurance of ultra style and quality.

A pair or a complete set of dress and service boots or of shoes with puttees to match from the Nettleton line of Military Footwear Extraordinary will prove a most acceptable gift.

There is a Nettleton dealer in every city, in the vicinity of every cantonment and in most post exchanges. A Paris representative looks after the needs of American officers on the Continent.

Write today for descriptive booklet and information as to where you can obtain the necessary service.

A. E. NETTLETON CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.
Largest Manufacturers in America of Men's Fine Shoes Exclusively

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addressed to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 554-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Morse, Edward S. *Japan Day by Day*. With 777 Illustrations from Sketches in the Author's Journal. Two vols., boxed. Large 8vo. Pp. xv+446, vi+463. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$3 net. Postage, 30 cents.

An encyclopedia on Japan would find sparse sale and scant use. It would be laid aside on the reference-shelf and taken down merely to furnish information on some special subject. The present work is encyclopedic in that it furnishes concrete information of the most intimate and detailed character on native life in Japan a generation ago, yet with all the interest of personal and connected narrative. This concerns, be it remembered, the period when the Island Empire was passing the transition stage, and only the most progressive, few in number, were even approximately "occidentalized."

"Japan Day by Day" accurately describes the work, except that the subjects of religion, mythology, folk-lore, geography, and the matter common to guide-books are excluded. The personages and the common people the author met, the countless little things that made up the daily environment, methods of work, manufactures, farm, village, and city life, ways of travel, the conveniences and inconveniences of living, all are here not merely in word-pictures, but in line pen-drawings that are simple but most effective. Market, merchandise, kitchen, meals, dishes, wages—it seems that everything is here noted as it came under the eye of a man new to the East and determinedly open to the evidence of his eyes in these novel surroundings.

When we remember that, except in the remote districts, all this is either passed or passing, and that the author is a highly trained observer, the reviewer may be pardoned for one superlative when he calls this the most informing book yet written of the every-day Japan of that time. The author, by reason of travel, residence, disposition, and occupation, was especially equipped for his task. An expert in a branch of zoology, he went to Japan on a labor of study and collection of specimens. His abilities and knowledge were recognized by the acute formers of a new empire, and he was made professor in the Imperial University in Tokyo. While there he diligently noted in a well-kept diary the observations made day by day. Nothing was too trivial, nothing too great, to impress his mind. And the result is a book which has a wealth of digested knowledge, set forth in lucid style, and amply illumined by simple pen-sketches. We commend heartily this most informing work, reaching systematically a whole kingdom of life most fascinating to him who would really know the "back of the yellow man's mind" and the circumstances of his daily round.

The Cambridge History of American Literature. Edited by Profs. Wm. P. Trent, John Erskine, Stuart P. Sherman, and by Carl Van Doren, Ph.D. Vol. I. Pp. xvii, 584. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

The first volume of a new and epoch-making work in the field of American letters is in hand. This volume dealing with Colonial and Revolutionary Literature, and Early National Literature (Part I), is to be

followed by two more—Vol. II to contain Early National Literature (Part II), and Vol. III to embrace the Later National Literature, 1850-1900.

The editors, in reviewing the past "Histories of American Literature," indicate instances where they have failed in broad historic purpose by overemphasizing a certain period such as the middle years of the last century, practically neglecting all that preceded, or by writing what amounted to merely a "History of New England." To quote a passage from the Preface (p. x):

"Following in general the plan of 'The Cambridge History of English Literature' and of our encyclopedic Duyekink, we have made it our primary purpose to represent as adequately as space allowed all the periods of our national past, and to restore the memory of writers who are neglected because they are forgotten and because they are no longer sympathetically understood. To write the intellectual history of America from the modern esthetic standpoint is to miss precisely what makes it significant among modern literatures, namely, that for two centuries the main energy of Americans went into exploration, settlement, labor for subsistence, religion, and statecraft. . . . Acquaintance with the written record of these two centuries should enlarge the spirit of American literary criticism and render it more energetic and masculine."

The opening chapters on Travelers and Explorers, 1583-1763, by Geo. Parker Winship; The Historians, 1607-1783, by Prof. John Spenser Bassett; The Puritan Divines, 1620-1720, by Prof. Vernon Louis Parrington; and Jonathan Edwards, by Paul Elmer More, are splendid bits of literary criticism and historical appreciation. Tho the chapters on Franklin and Emerson are very well done, perhaps the most delightful chapter in the whole volume is that on Washington Irving, by Major George Haven Putnam. Major Putnam must have thoroughly enjoyed writing this excellent account and worthy estimate of that modest, generous, and noble-minded American gentleman. The volume is, of course, indexed, and contains an exhaustive bibliography.

Richards, Laura E. *Abigail Adams and Her Times*. Illustrated. Pp. 381. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.35.

Mrs. Richards, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, writes with clearness and precision the story of Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams in a form acceptable to young people. John Adams plays quite as important a part in the story as his wife, but her character, thoughts, and ambitions are well exprest in letters which she sent to her "dearest friend" after their separation due to his public duties in this country and abroad. John Adams was admitted to the bar in 1758 and in 1764 asked Parson Smith, of Weymouth, for the hand of his daughter Abigail, whom he married October 25 of that year. For ten years their life was happy and normal. It was also uneventful, except for the birth of four children, a daughter and three sons. With the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1776, John Adams became a public leader and was obliged to spend much time away from home. His wife's descriptions of her struggles, anxieties, and hardships with rising prices and other troubles only duplicate some of our present experiences. Twice Mr. Adams went to France without his wife, and in those periods her letters reveal her character and devotion both to her absent husband and her growing



For Bubbling Spirits For Good Cheer A Bran-Flaked Breakfast Dainty

Much ill-nature—many dull days—are due to physical condition. Too much fine food, too little roughage, cause many a case of the dumps.

Nature meant us to eat bran—the outer coat of wheat. That is Nature's laxative. Doctors say it should be flake bran, to act mechanically. Ground bran doesn't do.

To meet their wishes, we take flavory wheat flakes and hide in them 25 per cent of bran. That is Pettijohn's.

The dish is a dainty. Everybody likes it. The bran is hardly apparent, but it does its work.

Nobody ever tires of Pettijohn's, so the users get a con-

stant bran supply. Try it one week. Note the better days that follow. See how good it seems to keep clean inside, and in such a delightful way.

Know the results, then nothing can induce you to return to branless diet.

Order a package now.

Pettijohn's

A Cereal Dainty—25% Bran

A breakfast dainty whose flavory flakes hide 25 per cent unground bran. Pettijohn's Flour—75 per cent fine patent flour with 25 per cent bran flakes. Use like Graham flour in any recipe. Both sold in packages only.

The Quaker Oats Company

Chicago

This Car Promotes Thrift and Frugality

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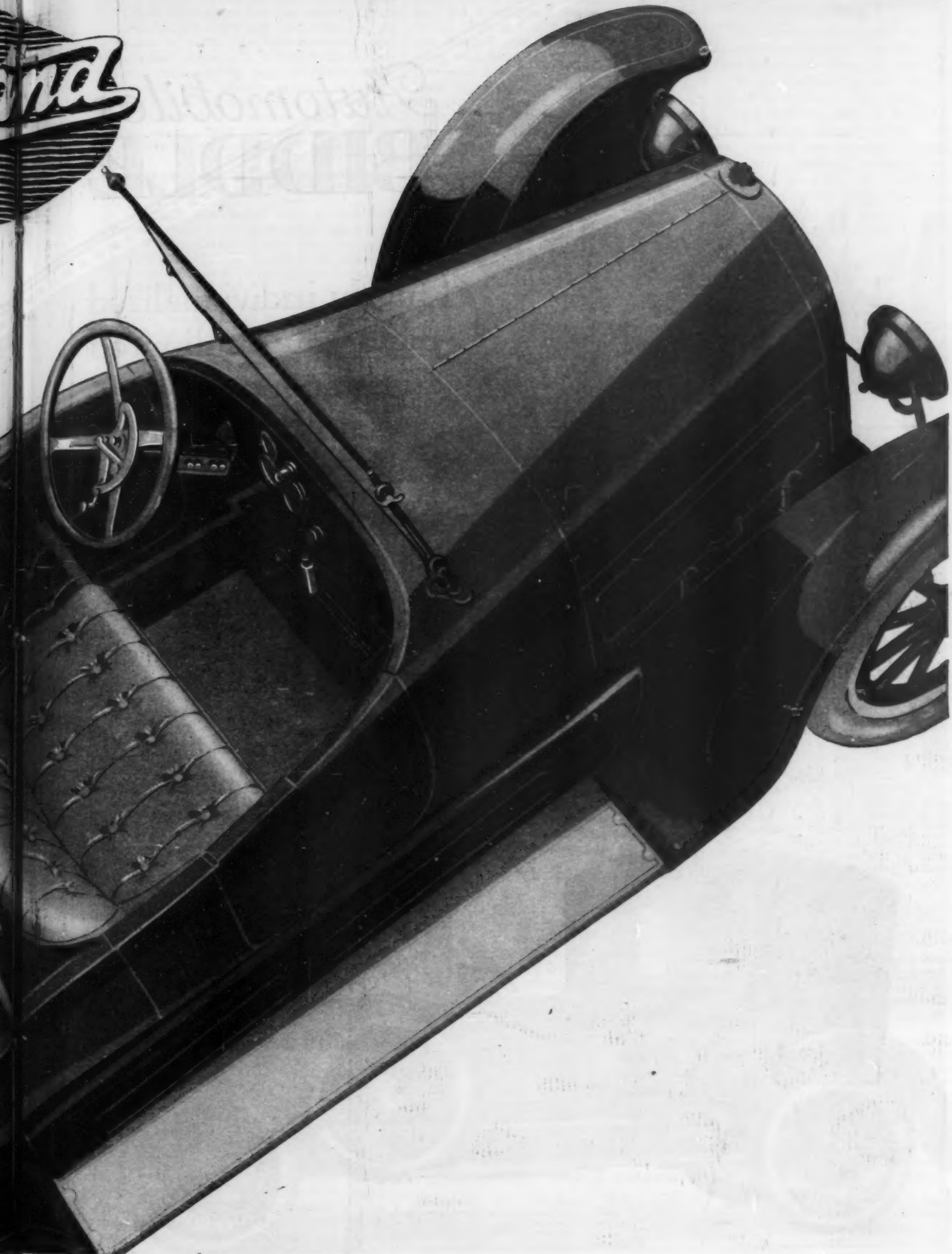
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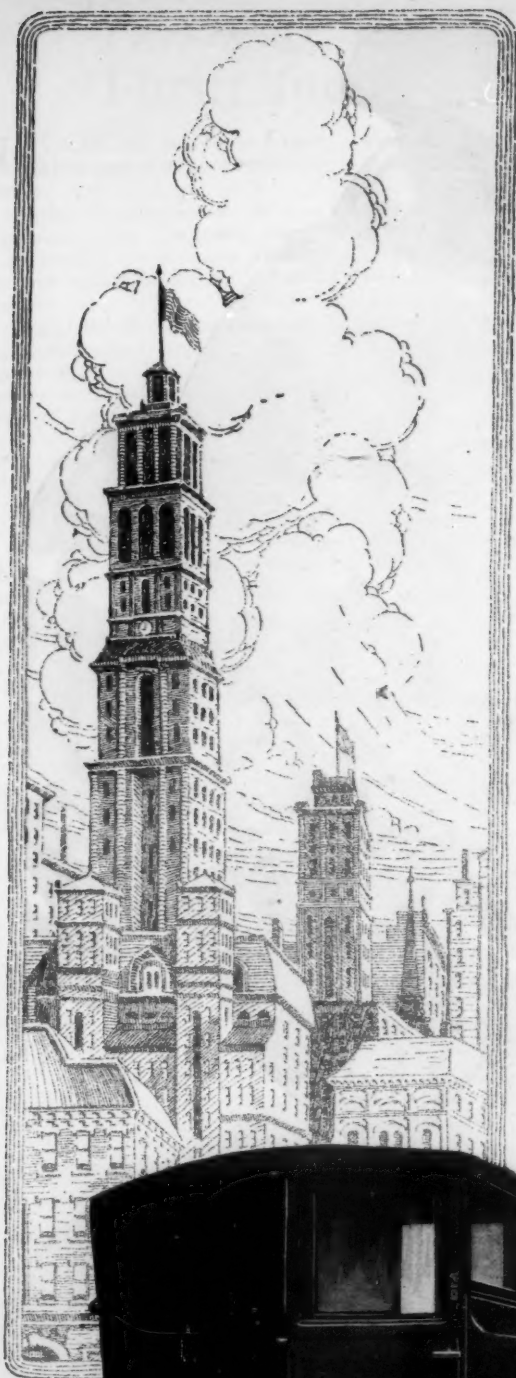
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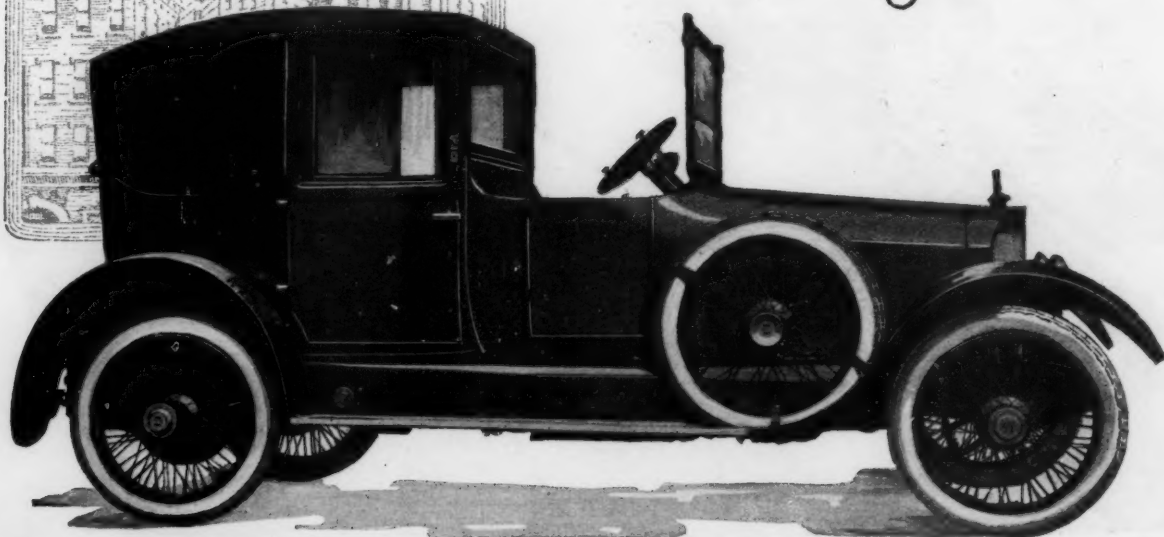


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children. In 1784 he summoned his faithful "Portia" to his side and they remained abroad three years, but the ways of Court were not her ways and they were glad to return in 1788. As Vice-President, and later as President, they lived at Richmond Hill, Philadelphia, and in Washington, mingling with brilliant society, but both were glad when public life was over and they returned to Braintree, Mass., to end their days. Mrs. Adams died in 1818, not long before her husband.

Fryer, Eugénie. The Hill-Towns of France. Illustrated. Pp. 260. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50. Postage, 16 cents.

"France has never been approached from the view-point of its hill-towns, which are of four distinct types: first, the large town; secondly, the feudal castle; thirdly, the fortified town; fourthly, the monastic hill-town. In these four types we see the rich variety of the temper and ideals that went to the making of the French nation." So declares this writer, who proceeds elaborately to describe famous towns in Poitou, Normandy, Brittany, Quercy, Languedoc, Savoie, Auvergne, Picardy, La Beauce, and Touraine, in each case giving a physical description to which she adds historical facts, romance, and fiction. Most of the articles are reprints of papers from former publications, but the collection makes a handy reference volume. Romantic and historical episodes are identified with each town as set forth. Chinon, in Touraine, for example, is famous for the visit of Jeanne d'Arc and her meeting with Charles VII. Laon saw the passing of the Gauls and the death of Brunhild. It is an attractive and interesting book, whose word-pictures and photographic illustrations are equally attractive.

Pears, Sir Edwin. Life of Abdul Hamid. Pp. 365. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

It seems rather a stretch of imagination to include Abdul Hamid among "Makers of the Nineteenth Century," as this volume classes him. If, as Sir Edwin says in his "Preliminary," Abdul Hamid was "the greatest of the destroyers of the Turkish Empire," how could he be also one of the builders of a century? And if, again, when he was deposed, in 1909, Abdul Hamid "had finished his life-work, had degraded Turkey, possibly had destroyed her," to quote from Sir Edwin's last paragraph, could he have been among the world's "Makers"? Mr. Basil Williams, editor of this important series, answers in the affirmative, regarding "this sorry creature" "as an influence on the political thought and action of Europe in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, who handed down that influence to the Europe of this century." It is not an inspiring record that Sir Edwin Pears presents of the most famous Sultan Turkey has known—or the most infamous. It does afford "an example of the mischievous and dangerous character of absolute government."

Hastings, James, assisted by Selbie, John A. (M.A., D.D.), and Gray, Louis (M.A., Ph.D.). Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics. Vol. IX, Mundas-Phrygiens. Large 8vo, pp. xx-911. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$8 net. Postage, 20 cents.

The purpose, style, and general scope of this huge work are now generally known as including under the general heads "Religion and Ethics," philosophy, logic, anthropology, history, and even economics and politics. The mass of material gathered already is enormous, by far the most of it of very high value. If this volume shows any difference from its predecessors,

it is through the inclusion of a larger proportion of American and French writers, and the lessening of the number of Germans. This was to be expected, both from the English and the German points of view, aside from the hostility and obstacles presented by the war. From the standpoint of value, the difference is a gain, as the American and French contributors have done excellent work. This same catholicity of choice of contributors which has marked the work from the beginning is shown here; to the man believed best fitted to do a particular piece of work is given the task, and the choice is generally sound.

The range of subjects presented in this volume is large. The largest composite articles are Music (56 pages in 16 sections), Nature (53, 15), Names (46, 13), Philosophy (43, 10), Mysticism (34, 10), Ordeal (27, 14), Persecution (27, 6), Old Age (22, 11), and Personification (22, 5). Other outstanding articles, mostly by a single author, are Mythology, Nationality, Naturalism, Negroes (rather defective in plan), Neo-Platonism, New Guinea (very excellent), Non-Conformity, Ordination (defective; a fine opportunity was offered here in the ethnic field for illuminating comparison), Parsis, Penance, Perfection, Pessimism (and Optimism), and Phallism.

Anthropological, missionary, biological, theological, and the other germane interests are well served. The specialist in most of these departments of learning finds increasingly the necessity of possessing this massive work. As in Volume VIII, the discriminating judgment of the American editor has left its mark. Especially, judicious saving of space has been accomplished by the system of cross-references.

Norris, Edwin M. The Story of Princeton. Illustrated from Drawings by Lester G. Hornley. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2 net. Postage, 16 cents.

"The Story of Princeton" is exactly a story. Prof. L. V. Collins's "Princeton," which appeared a couple of years back, was a more extensive history of Princeton—more elaborate in its research and in its account of the genesis and growth of the institution, and written in a splendid man-of-letters style. It was the formal history of Princeton. This present volume is filled with anecdotes and intimate touches of characters that have made Princeton famous, and it deals adequately and happily with the various phases of the life of the college.

In the first two chapters—When We Lived Under the King, and Princeton's Part in the Making of the Nation—Mr. Norris (whom, of course, all Princetonians know as the editor of *The Princeton Alumni Weekly*) has shown in pages full of interest the important part Princeton played in those critical years just prior to, during, and subsequent to the Revolution. It would doubtless be a revelation to many Americans—Princetonians included—to read those chapters.

Many pages are devoted to the administrations of Dr. McCosh and Woodrow Wilson, and the account is brought down to date with a brief summary of the policy of President Wilson. The book tells its story well. It is indexed, and the drawings are numerous and good.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Grumbach, S. Germany's 'Annexationist Aims.' Translated, Abbreviated, and Introduced by J. Ellis Barker. Pp. 149. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 net. Postage, 8 cents.

Mr. Barker is familiar with the politics, language, and literature of Germany, and

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held international rank as an authority in regard thereto before war began. In his Introduction to this book he says that "Germany's war-aims are not sufficiently known in this country"; and he proceeds to speak of "Herr S. Grumbach's monumental volume, 'Das Annexionistische Deutschland,' published by Payot & Co., at Lausanne, in 1917," as affording the information not hitherto accessible here. To render it so has been his wish, as translator and abbreviator. It is his conviction, well based, as his numerous quotations and excerpts prove, that "German annexationists, belonging to all classes of society, have formed almost boundless plans of conquest in Europe and on the continents beyond." According to Mr. Barker, there are three "most important factors of public opinion in Germany: the governing circles, the business men, and the intellectuals." Two petitions to the Imperial Chancellor, not previously printed in this country, we believe, are painfully illuminating and disquieting. One presented in May, 1915, by "the six leading economic associations of Germany," stated her peace aims from the business men's point of view; the other, "also treated as a confidential document," was signed by 1,341 intellectual leaders and "eminent practical men." Both demand "far-reaching annexations in the East and in the West, and vast monetary indemnities designed to enrich Germany." Both "likewise urge that a large part of the population dwelling within the conquered territories should be expropriated and expelled." The widespread extent of such views appears to disprove the idea that German autocracy, in its purpose and plans, is limited to narrow circles.

Hitchcock, Alfred M. Over Japan Way. Illustrated. Pp. 274. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2. Postage, 12 cents.

This is an attractive volume, with many choice photographic illustrations and written in an intimate, conversational style. The writer describes the Pacific approach, the landing in Japan, different means of locomotion, compares the European hotels and Japanese inns, and describes with keen humor railway travel and Japanese industries. He wanders from city to city, giving points of interest, quaint customs, and individual attributes. Tho not a guide-book, there is much of history and serious comments woven into light and amusing accounts of many Japanese peculiarities and famous art treasures, architecture, food, clothing, and habits. Everything is given with a running fire of humorous side remarks that entertain as well as instruct. The author sees a growing integrity in Japanese business concerns, and he has much that is fine to say about the people. Craftiness and treachery should disappear, for "The greatest desire of Japan to-day is to stand well in the eyes of the world."

Owen, Caroline Dale. Seth Way. Pp. 465. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

This is a combined history and romance of the New Harmony Community, founded by Robert Owen in the early part of the last century in Indiana. The book is long and rather monotonous and yet interesting in its portrayal of an attempt to realize Utopian ideals. To the hero, Seth Way, are ascribed all the virtues and scientific achievements of the real Thomas Say, "conchologist, entomologist, and anthropologist." He is pictured first as a child in Scotland, where he meets the great Robert Owen, later in his revolt against

his stepfather in West Virginia, then in his life with Maclure, and finally in his arrival and subsequent life at New Harmony. In the theories of community-dwellers we can see failure due to reconcile ideals and theories with actual conditions and human foibles. There is enough of good and helpful suggestion to make the reading worth while. Elements of romance are furnished by little Columbine Neef, the fanciful worshiper of "Saint George," and by Jessonda Macleod, whom Seth brings from New York to become musical instructor in the community. In the mysterious complications of Jessonda's life the misunderstandings due to Seth's stupidity, and the dramatic episodes of the girl's former life, lie the alluring elements of a love-story. The conclusion, while inevitable, is wholly satisfactory.

Bolt-Wheeler, Francis. The Wonder of War in the Air. 8vo, pp. xiv-347. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. \$1.35 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Those in search of information find it often in places unsuspected. A tale of adventure seems an unlikely source of excellent knowledge of the departments, already highly specialized, of war-service in the air. Yet here is one just written which is packed with information, mostly accurate and brought down to within a very few months, concerning the principles of aviation governing motors, planes, and dirigibles, as well as the working out of those principles in the varieties of means used and of work done by the airmen. Being "a story of adventure," with no "love-story" interfering with the adventurous, the information imparted comes step by step and with the spice that allures to mastery of the details given. One who reads it will find himself in better condition to appreciate those parts of the *communiqués* which deal with air-fighting than by perusing some technical volumes on the subject. And with the opening up of a whole new region of conquest of nature to the youthful imagination, there is the promise to the new generation of great usefulness in a work the possibilities of which are just opening up.

The author has a justly earned reputation for this kind of writing, having written a series of informing books for boys and young men on various departments of Government service—survey, forestry, fisheries, mail, etc. The present is a worthwhile book. "Adventure" makes a palatable sugar-coat to a nucleus of a good deal of solid knowledge, with here and there (the one small defect) some exaggeration.

Bell, Archie. The Spell of China. Illustrated. Pp. xiv-404. Boston: The Page Company. \$2.50 net. Postage, 14 cents.

The "Spell" series is now, perhaps, well enough known to make unnecessary the explanation that the subject matter is geography, not orthography. Mr. Bell's book on China is one of the best of these volumes describing foreign lands and peoples. The writer takes us through the chief cities of China, to the Great Wall and the Ming Tombs and into Korea. He has an interesting way of combining his own experiences with description of places and customs. As elsewhere in the Orient, there is in China a peculiar blending of the old civilization and the new. The old Mongolian ways persist, despite the growing familiarity with cigars, wrist-watches, American-made undershirts, and motor-cars. Mr. Bell appreciates this and presents the consequent inconsistencies in a humorous and lively manner. His chapter on Yuan Shi-Kai is decidedly worth reading. In his preface Mr. Bell tells what a trip to

China would cost and how long it ought to take. Finally, an important thing in a book of this type, the illustrations are many and well chosen.

Fabre, J. Henri. The Life of the Grasshopper. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Pp. 453. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

Mr. J. Henri Fabre has been called the Homer of the Insect World. No other man has written so much and so well about insects as has he. This volume attests his delicacy of observation, his humor of description, his unequalled and astonishing patience. More of its pages are devoted to the cicada, the mantis, cricket, and the locust than to the grasshopper; and the author tells of each with telescopic minuteness, as he has studied them all. The lover of natural history will revel in this work.

Bell, Archie. A Trip to Lotus Land. Illustrated. Pp. vii-287. New York: John Lane, 1917.

Interesting books of travel in the Orient are becoming very common, but this one, written by the author of a number of the volumes in the "Spell Series," is both instructive and entertaining. Furthermore, it is admirably illustrated. The author thinks the time which he spent in Japan is about the shortest in which a good impression of the people can be gained. But, as a matter of fact, the more interesting places in Japan are so near together and accessible that one should not hesitate to go there even if he can devote but three weeks to sightseeing. Indeed, by allowing three more weeks for the transpacific trip (both ways) and two more for the round trip across the continent, a tour can be arranged which would be thoroughly worth while to any lover of travel desirous of getting the most out of a two months' vacation, and the cost of such a vacation may easily be kept well below one thousand dollars.

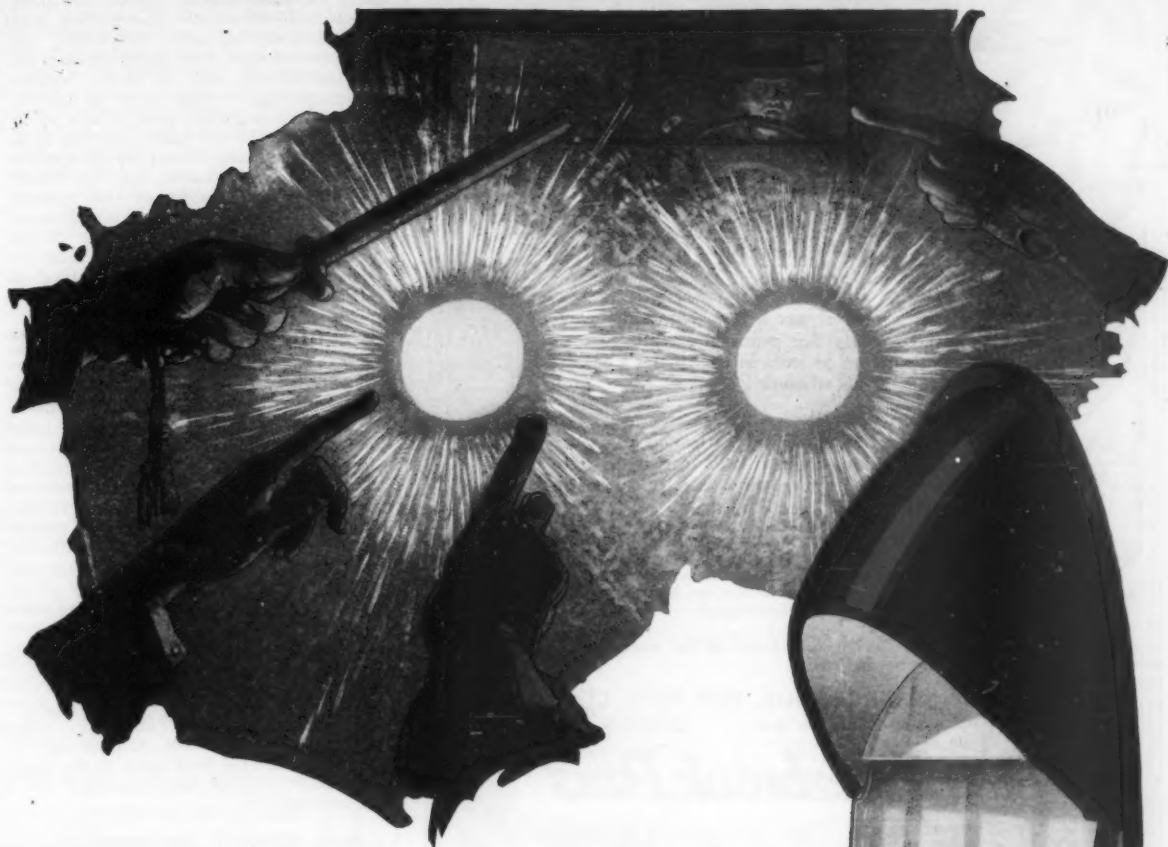
Tagore, Rabindranath. Personality. Pp. 220. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1917. \$1.35.

One who knows the poetic imagery and psychological insight of this Hindu poet will understand with what charm he treats of "personality," the "secret of the universe," and how he analyzes and defines the methods by which the individual soul realizes and merges into the universal soul. The book is, naturally, introspective and spiritual, but its exquisite diction and philosophic utterances give the Eastern idea of man's dualism—in his consciousness of what is and what ought to be. "We make the world doubly our own by living in it and knowing it." A little less involved and metaphysical is Tagore's description of "His School," founded to saturate the young mind with the idea that it has been born in a human world in harmony with the world about it. "The object of education is to give man the unity of truth." The last essay in the book on "Woman" is laudatory in the extreme and predicts great things as women's share in the world's development. "At last the time has arrived when women must step in and impart their life rhythm into this reckless movement of power. Woman will have her true place when civilization is based not merely upon economic and political competition and exploitation, but upon world-wide social cooperation; upon spiritual ideals of reciprocity, not upon economic ideals of efficiency."

Croy, Mac Savell. One Thousand Hints on Flowers and Birds. Pp. 360. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50. Postage, 14 cents.

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Faulkner, Herbert Waldron, Ph.D., M.E. The *Mysteries of the Flowers*. Pp. 237. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

It is the intimate relation between author and subject that attracts the reader in this vivified botany, which is as good for the lay reader as for the student and interesting to both. Mr. Faulkner draws a strong analogy between the mysteries of the human and plant life, and reveals facts little known to the average reader. We are apt to accept flowers thoughtlessly, but when we read of the thrilling and dramatic manner in which they are propagated, the marvelous interrelation of color and fragrance as a lure to bee and butterfly and the consequent fertilization of the flowers, it imbues us with new interest and makes our beautiful American wild flowers seem like living beings. The author's sketches are natural, and informality of his descriptions lends them fascination. At the same time the book gives all the scientific and technical facts necessary for a botany student.

Davis, William H. The *Autobiography of a Super-Tramp*. Pp. 345. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50. Postage, 19 cents.

To this unusual book Bernard Shaw has written an equally unusual preface. His frank confession that his only recommendation for the book is that he "read it through from beginning to end and would have read more had there been more to read," which stimulates our curiosity and desire to see for ourselves why he calls it unique. Mr. Davis is now a "poet of reputation and is regularly published and reviewed, but his style in this long and detailed account of his life is simple, unexciting, and curiously unvarnished. Born in a tavern, of sea-faring folk, but with a love for good literature and a roving disposition, he left his inheritance of ten shillings a week to accumulate while he went to America and joined the army of tramps. His account is so casual that you would think he was living a regular, conventional life instead of that of a hobo. The tramp's method of transportation, his "traffic rules," his code of honor, and associates are all made real, and after several trips on cattle-boats he again takes to the road. The loss of one leg as he steals a ride drives him back to England, and his literary aspirations gradually make him what he is to-day, but in that evolution we see him an itinerant pedler, living at tramp boarding-houses to save enough for the publisher. The book is unique.

Then He Went Up in the Air.—MANDY—"Rastus, you all knows dat yo remind me of dem dere flyin' machines?" RASTUS—"No, Mandy, how's dat?" MANDY—"Why becays youse no good on earth."—Sun Dial.

CURRENT POETRY

AMERICA has so few poets who enjoy the distinction of an international reputation that a new volume by a member of that select little band is always something of a literary event. We therefore turn with interest to Thomas Walsh's "Gardens Overseas," and find here some of the most thoughtful as well as some of the most delightful of his poems. Mr. Walsh—who, by the way, has never written a "free" verse—is a poet of rare technical ability, and from his title poem, a rondeau sequence, we quote this vivid picture:

GARDENS OVERSEAS

BY THOMAS WALSH

In gardens overseas—oh, God, what flowers
Are strewn along the paths and fountain-places!
What blood-drenched roses, what white charnel
trace

Among the lily-fields that once were ours!
What vulture-nightingale would haunt these
bowers!

What noisome reek and odor foul disgrace
In gardens overseas, oh, God, what flowers!
Hate through the realms of Love usurps the powers.
The groans, the women's shrieks the winds
efface

In the night's hollow where the cesspools race!
Blessed art thou, to sleep away such hours
In gardens overseas! Oh, God, what flowers!

Perhaps the most interesting poem in
the book—as a piece of verse-craft—is:

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

BY THOMAS WALSH

Shaggy-headed urchins from the gardens of
Japan

Now are down our autumn pathways in a rough-
and-tumble playing—

Motley little rioters with caps and brooms and
banners swaying

On the blustery weirs and hills, a ragamuffin clan!

Wo unto the palaces of summer sacked and
blown!

Not a thicket, lane, or highway but their scat-
tered spoils are twining!

Goths are at our trellised porches—through our
gardens comets signing

Doom of blast and frost and snowdrift on the
summer's throne!

There is a certain majestic melody in
this tribute to the might of nature:

THE TEMPLES

BY THOMAS WALSH

That Solomon the Wise King might behold,
The autumn hills raised high their brows of gold;
He, boasting, cried as from his wars he trod,
"My shrine shall shame ye in the eyes of God!"

But scarce his hoary lips released the word
When from the heights the wind's deep voice was
heard;

The bannered forests roared, and from their place
Swept the dead leaves in scorn against his face.

Here is an exquisite trifle:

CARAVAN SONG

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Lo, how my task of tears is never done!

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poem by another bard on the ships of the desert.

CAMELS

BY WILL THOMPSON

I

You may talk of horses, of the wild and speedy mares,
Thunderers fire-footed, where the prophet's weapon fares,
Saracens and Afghans out the highway of Jehad:
Give me strings of camels on the road to Astrabad!

II

Camels and processions on the road to Bagdad town,
Drawn like notes of music on the desert, gold and brown;
Do, re, mi—I count them as they string along in line,
Laden with their treasure-chests and jars of Syrian wine.

III

Dream your wiry mustangs in the sage and chaparral,
Bronco-busters on the plains and ponies by the wall;
Horse-dealers and horse-stealers my heart can not command:
I have strings of camels on the road to Samarkand!

IV

Orderly and dutiful the little door of years
Opens up in wonder-land: the camel-train appears.
Who that knows the gorgeous East their magic can withstand—
Velvet-footed camels on the road to Samarkand!

John Cowper Powys has more fame as a lecturer than as a poet, yet in a slender volume entitled "Mandragora" (Arnold Shaw, New York) we find a number of charming things, not the least of which is:

A QUESTION

BY JOHN COWPER POWYS

What do I want of you? You fill
The air about me with delight.
A power stronger than my will
Draws me toward you day and night.
And yet I do not ask to press
Even your hand in a caress.

Your presence vague and nebulous
Moves with me as I cross the street;
Your sweetness like an angelus
Makes holy ground beneath my feet.
In every lovely form I pass
You shape yourself as in a glass.

What do I want of you? I see
Your other lovers pine to drain
The passion of your ecstasy
In kisses desperate as rain.
And yet, altho I am not blind,
Not to that harbor steers my mind.

What do I want of you? God knows!
I only know it is too high,
Too rare a venture to disclose,
Save to the vast and starless sky.
Nothing I want, yet when we meet,
I think the world hears my heart beat.

From that storehouse of good verse, *The Bellman*, we take this admirable piece of virtuosity:

MUSIC OF GREAT SPACES

BY HERBERT J. HALL

Music of great spaces, mighty organ tones
That leap along arched roofs, that crash and break
Against high walls, that whisper faint and thin
Through quiet naves and chapels. Voice of worship.
Voice of prayer, voice of the mute who kneel,
Who worship, but who know not how to pray.
What need of measured chant or halting word
While these great sounds go rolling, tumbling, rolling,
And spirit answers spirit everywhere!

Prof. Fred Newton Scott, of the University of Michigan, sends to the New York *Russian Review* this excellent translation of one of Nicholai Nekrasov's poems:

ETERNAL SILENCE

BY NICHOLAI NEKRASOV

The cities have their noises—tongues at feud,
And seething speech in hot confusion roll'd;
But yonder, deep in Russia's heart there brood
The slow and sodden silences of old.
Only the wind's astr—nor respite yields
To any tossing wayside willow-tips;
The endless line of arches sways and dips
To kiss old Mother Nature's earthy lips—
So wave the heads of wheat in ripening fields.

From Chicago's little monthly *Poetry* we take this poignant lament by one of the Neo-Celtic school:

SHE WEEPS OVER RAHOON

BY JAMES JOYCE

Rain on Rahoon falls softly, softly falling
Where my dark lover lies.
Sad is his voice that calls me, sadly calling
At gray moonrise.

Love, hear thou
How desolate the heart is, ever calling,
Ever unanswered—and the dark rain falling
Then as now.

Dark, too, our hearts, O love, shall lie, and cold
As his sad heart has lain
Under the moon-gray nettles, the black mold,
And muttering rain.

This admirable inscription for a poet's grave is also from *Poetry*.

A POET'S EPITAPH

BY JOHN BLACK

When comes the last long silence to this lute,
And by its ples no more the calm is broken,
In charity, O world, let it be spoken:
No human sorrow found this player mute!

From the house of Sherman-French, of Boston, comes Arthur Wallace Peach's "Hill Trails," a book of quiet, tranquil verses, from which we take these charming poems:

HEIGHT AND HEARTH

BY ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

Thy pace I can not keep,
The hills are cold;
Far down the home lights gleam
By barn and fold.

Thy eager feet can mount
Fame's star-fed way,
Mine for the meadows long,
The common day.

Speed thou—the gleaming heights
With cheer essay!
I at my cottage-door
Will watch and pray.

ALCHEMY

BY ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

I hear the voice of evening on the hills,
Like sound of pilgrim pipes on distant ways;
Sweet from the misty meadows' silver haze
Brook answers brook with song, and childish rills
Are calling each to each. There night distills
Her dews, and 'mid the rushes each pool lays
Its chart of starry skies; there evening plays
Upon the trees a song that soothes and thrills.

At evening's summoning, what sprites arise,
What pixies, fairies in the woodlands meet,
Of course can not be known or even guessed,
For they no more are seen by profane eyes;
But magic is abroad and fays discreet,
When common ways with twilight's charm
are drest!



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

UKRAINE THROWS OFF THE SHACKLES OF SERFDOM AFTER 263 YEARS

"UKRAINE has formed a definite alliance with the Cossacks."

This statement, recently published, introduces into the war-situation a nation little known and seldom heard of in America. And yet it numbers fully 30,000,000 people who for 263 years had been in subjection to the Czars of Russia. George Raffalovich, the son of an Ukrainian father and a French mother, an author of repute under the pen-name of Bedwin Sands, is an authority on Ukrainian history. In an article in the New York Sun he gives some enlightening and interesting facts concerning the reborn nation:

Ukraine covers 850,000 square kilometers, an area greater than that of France and only a little less than that of Italy, Spain, and Portugal together.

Taking the figures usually given by European writers of repute, there are to-day 29,000,000 Ukrainians in the southwestern provinces of Russia, between one and two millions in Siberia, where they have, especially in the Amur region, extensive settlements; three and a half millions in eastern Galicia, four hundred thousand in northern Bukowina, and perhaps half a million in northern Hungary on the southern slopes of the Carpathian Mountains. To these figures should be added the half-million Ukrainians who are at the present time in the United States, probably as many in the Dominion of Canada, a few thousand in Australia, and about fifty thousand in Brazil. There are Ukrainian settlements in Turkey, in the Dobruja, and in southern Hungary, but they are very small.

The bulk of the Ukrainians consists, therefore, of those in Ukrainian Russia, in Galicia, and in Bukowina, for they inhabit the compact territory which is only artificially—or shall we say politically?—divided between Russia, Austria, and Hungary. Leaving out the Rusniaks, or Ukrainians of Hungary, who express no desire to work politically with the other members of their nation and who insist, even in America, upon societies of their own, we have a population of over 33,000,000 stretched between the Caucasus, the Black Sea, the Carpathian Mountains, and the San River.

The purely Ukrainian governments of Russia are:

1. Ukraine of the Right Bank (of the Dnieper), Podolia, Volhynia, Kiev, and Kholm.
2. Ukraine of the Left Bank (of the Dnieper), Tchernihov, Poltava, Kharkov, southwest Khursk, Voronezh, and the region of the Don Cossacks to the Sea of Azov.
3. On both sides of the Dnieper lies the Steppe Ukraine, comprising Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, and the eastern parts of Bessarabia, and Tauris.

4. North Caucasus, adjacent to the region of the Don Cossacks, comprising Kuban and the eastern parts of the Stavropolskoi and Tcherska governments.

In all these districts the Ukrainians form from 76 to 99 per cent. of the total population, the rest being Jews, Poles, and lastly Russians.

Ukraine's popular form of government attracted settlers from near-by countries,

and the fame of the freedom of its institutions reached as far as Ireland, as is shown by the Celtic names that are still preserved in Ukraine. The writer says:

The Rurik dynasty founded Ukraine. When it disappeared, as all monarchies must, the next organization that kept the Ukraine lands together was the republic of the Cossacks, whose domain overlapped Lithuania and Poland, who occupied much of the Ukraine soil.

The Cossacks were organized something on the lines of the chivalry of Western Europe. Their precepts were obedience, piety, chastity, and equality. The Assembly was the only authority they recognized. The Hetman (headman) was elected by, and was responsible to, the Assembly for his actions. If he offended he was incontinently deprived of office.

The Assembly, called Rada, was periodical and comprised representatives of all classes of the community who often criticized freely the policy of the Hetman. In the interval between Radas the Hetman ruled the country by a series of decrees. When any section of the Ukrainian community was dissatisfied with the person or the policy of the Hetman it was entitled to call together a Rada, which in such cases was called a Black Rada. If the Black Rada happened to be representative enough, and the complaint met with the approval of the majority, the Hetman might be compelled to resign.

While the Muscovites lived under an absolute monarchy, while the Poles were ruled by a haughty and exclusive aristocracy, in Ukraine all were free under the Lithuanian kings, and republican institutions were gradually taking root. Many people would leave the surrounding countries and go to settle in Ukraine. Such names preserved in the Ukraine as O'Brien and O'Rourke tend to prove that people came from much farther to settle in the happy land.

"It has been said that the Ukrainian race seemed qualified to put into practice the idea of universal equality and freedom. The science of war was there brought to high perfection. At the same time a literature was produced which glorified the Cossack life in attractive ballads and tales. The Slavonic world is proud of the history of this free State.

It is on the Poles that lies the stigma of wrecking this promising nation, since it was under Poland that Ukraine was at that time. The whole of Ukraine, or rather all that was left of it after the Tatar incursions, was easily conquered by Lithuania, and the principalities of Kiev, part of Podolia, and Volhynia became part of the Lithuanian kingdom. Being, however, of higher culture than the conquerors, the conquered provinces gave their language and their laws to Lithuania.

After various social and political disturbances the situation in Ukraine grew worse and worse. She lost all her rights one by one, and finally her name was almost forgotten by men. Then, says the writer:

Came the Japanese war and the first revolution.

The Constitution of 1905 was a sincere act of the Czar. It was not perfect, it left many restrictions which should have been removed, but it was a good beginning. The first and second Dumas contained an important proportion of nationalist deputies elected by the Ukrainian peasantry.

The bureaucratic clique, the Black



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By
P. R. SMOAK
Secretary of The Fulton Supply Company
Atlanta, Georgia

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9. Daily Recapitulation of Foreign Sales—Cost and Selling Price

10. Monthly Recapitulation of Foreign Sales—Cost

11. Monthly Recapitulation of Foreign Sales—Selling Price

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This shows totals of accounts outstanding, over 90 days old, over 60, and under 60.

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Every day, Miss Morgan goes through cash receipts four times, her final operation being to list the totals by sales classification.

14. Making Extensions on Memorandum Invoices

Every order from a city customer is covered by a memorandum invoice, from which the order is filled, and of which the original copy goes to the customer, with a duplicate for his receipt.

15. Proving Extensions on Invoices

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16. Figuring Cost Prices on Invoices

These are figured by the Calculator from a triplicate copy of the invoice as a part of the Fulton Supply Company's records.

17. Figuring Selling Prices on Invoices

These are calculated by the cost clerk for statistical purposes, as in the case preceding.

18. Extending Cost of Goods in Annual Inventory

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Note—Foreign sales are handled in practically the same way as city sales.

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Hundreds, and the pan-Russians set their minds to the solving of two new problems—how to poison the minds of the Czar and his advisers and how to explain the Constitution in such a way that its effect could be nullified.

They succeeded with the help of an unlooked-for ally. The Socialist parties showed fierce opposition to the Ukrainian nationalist movement. The result of this unholy alliance for the crushing of a people was that the Constitution was gradually explained away and lost all its meaning.

For instance, in the first Duma there was a Ukrainian club composed of forty-four nationalist deputies. It worked through the first and second Dumas, when the members exceeded sixty. This was too much for the Government. The regulations concerning the electoral system were revised. In the third Duma there was no such nonsense as a Ukrainian party. As if by magic the problem of how to deal with rebels had disappeared. The anti-Ukrainian press took what comfort it could in the thought that these sixty Ukrainian members elected to represent 29,000,000 people enslaved by Russia had been a bad dream.

Confiscations, prohibitions, arrests, exiles followed. The anti-Ukrainian propaganda was resumed in Galicia and spread even to France and England, where writers and journalists otherwise sober-minded were led to believe that there was no Ukraine nation, no Ukraine nationalism. "There was not even such a word in the Russian dictionary, unless it meant frontier."

The new nation will not bear the stamp "made in Germany," as many writers have asserted, for says Raffalovich:

The newly won independence of Russian Ukraine does away with the charge of pro-Germanism which was freely leveled at all those who advocated this autonomy.

The birth of the nationalist movement in Russian Ukraine was automatic. Its life was fostered by Ukrainians themselves, financed by Ukrainians of all classes.

As a matter of fact, the Ukrainians who know the Germans best like them least. Muscovites or Great Russians may admire the Teuton system of efficiency. The Ukrainians are too much of an artistic nation to care overmuch for *Kultur* without polish. If there are pro-Germans in Russia they are certainly not the individualistic, essentially democratic Ukrainians. Americans need not fear betrayal from that quarter.

Of the great natural resources of the new nation the writer says:

The famous black soil of Ukraine covers three-quarters of the country. To the north as well as in the Karpathian Mountains are some 110,000 square kilometers of forests. The agricultural soil covers 53 per cent. of the aggregate territory of Ukraine and 32 per cent., if we take in the whole of European Russia, which is, however, six times greater than Ukraine itself.

The annual production of cereals in Ukraine is two-thirds of the whole production in the Russian Empire. It is greater than that of Germany or France. The exportation of grains from Ukraine amounts to 27 per cent. of the production, and of all the wheat exported from Russia nine-tenths comes from Ukrainian lands. As a matter of fact the trade of Ukraine is more developed than that of any part of the empire.

Ukraine ranks highest among all the countries that comprise the vast Russian

Empire as to the annual agricultural production. Wheat, rye, and barley are the staple crop of Russia's agriculture, and the annual production in Ukraine of these products amounts to one-third of Russia's output. As to other farm products, Ukraine's position is also very conspicuous.

Beet-root, for instance, is especially cultivated in the Ukrainian provinces of Podolia, Volhynia, Kiev, and Kherson; those provinces together yield five-sixths of the sugar-beet production of all Russia. Ukraine produces almost all the tobacco of the empire, and she has the largest and finest orchards and vineyards of European Russia.

The immense natural resources of Ukraine furnish splendid opportunities for the development of manufacturing industries. As a matter of fact, 62 per cent. of Russia's annual production of pig iron and 58 per cent. of Russia's production of steel come from Ukraine. These few facts may furnish sufficient indication of Ukraine's economic significance to Russia.

HOW TWO AMERICANS CALLED A TEUTONIC BLUFF IN BELGIUM

THO much has been written of the German occupation of Belgium a description of the conditions in Antwerp just previous to and immediately following the bombardment as given by two Americans who joined the Belgians in their flight from the city throws added light on the spirit and methods of the Hun conquerors. C. C. Clayton and A. D. Whipple represented the Western Electric Company in Antwerp at the time, and their experiences and observations are interestingly told in an article in *The Western Electric News*. Here is a vivid picture of the city before and after the Germans entered:

What a transformation, thought we, as we tramped into Antwerp again on the afternoon of October 14, 1914. A week before, it was a city of half a million in feverish activity: the hotels and restaurants crowded with excited diners, the cafés buzzing with discussions of the latest news, automobiles and ambulances dashing through the streets, everywhere the stocky Belgian soldiers in their long blue overcoats, with here and there a few of the British marines who had come to save us, and above all the roar of the cannon at the outer defenses, by its continuity lending support to the reports of the Belgian General Staff that "all goes well." As late as October 6, the people generally were wondering whether the famous fortress would be able to hold out indefinitely, or would be obliged to surrender in a year or so, if attacked persistently.

Now, we were at the gates of a city which was but a skeleton. It gave the impression of abandonment like that given by the grounds and buildings of a great university in vacation time, or a summer resort in mid-winter. Now and then we encountered a few civilians or a few stolid, heavy Germans in gray, instead of those light-hearted Belgians in blue, whom we had seen there only a week before. Here and there was an abandoned cat or dog searching food. Houses, shops, and restaurants were nearly all closed. No street-cars, no lights, no water. Here, smoking ruins, yonder, other houses with interiors exposed by fallen

walls or with the whole contents jumbled inextricably in the basement. Such was the desolation that we and a few other strangers encountered on returning to the city made German five days before.

After describing the work of the American Relief Commission, now so well known throughout the world, the writers in *The News* tell of their personal relations with the representatives of the Kaiser and how American nerve successfully called a Teutonic bluff:

In dealing with the Germans, we found them egotistical, bursting with a sense of their own importance, and determined to terrorize whenever possible. We found also, however, that it was possible to call their bluff, and did so on frequent occasions, of which the following will suffice as illustrations:

In July, 1916, an order of the German Government made it necessary to declare our stocks of brass and copper, in special sections, which were still on hand. The declaration was made and shortly afterward the Government asked if we would agree to sell to them. We replied that we never agreed to sell anything without knowing what we were going to receive for it, and asked what they proposed to pay. After some correspondence about that point, they finally made us an offer which amounted to about \$7,000 for the goods in question. We calculated that on the basis of what they had cost before the war, plus warehouse expenses and interest on our investment, their value to the company was at least \$13,000, and refused to accept their offer. They then sent us expropriation papers and told us that we must ship the goods, paying the cost of packing and transportation to the German frontier, and that a receipt or requisition paper would be sent to us. We told them that we could not follow those instructions because we were short of money and could not spend any for nothing. They replied that if the goods were not shipped by a certain date, the matter would be turned over to the military authorities who would take it away at our expense and not even give us a receipt. We then went to Brussels and called on the head man of the department which was handling the matter for the Government. He said there was nothing that could be done, as the prices were fixed by the Government, and that unless we accepted the offer of half of what the goods were worth we would lose them anyway and receive nothing—not even a receipt to show that they had been taken. When he had finished his explanation of the situation we told him that we wished to make clear our contention. We said:

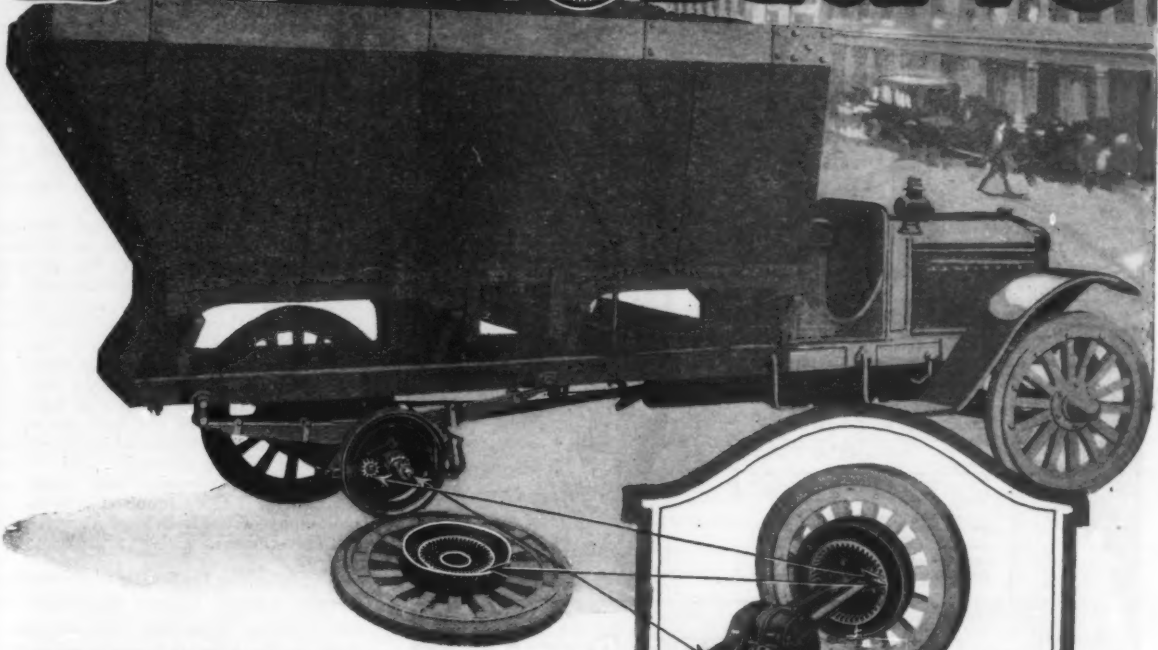
"We know that you can take the goods from us by force or steal them and that we can not stop you, but we want you to know that if you do, we will make a row and a protest which will be heard from Washington to Berlin. The correspondence shows that we are disposed to sell the goods without profit and that we simply ask to prevent a loss. What you propose is the confiscation of private property, and we will so report it to the American Government."

Our bluff worked and we received \$14,000 cash for the goods.

At one time, another department of the German Government had machines loaded on wagons in our driveway, and proposed to take them away before they had furnished the proper receipts or requisition papers. We told them that they were not

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following the orders of their own Government and that they could not take the machines until the receipts were in order. They said they were going to take them out anyway and would come the next day with the papers. We knew their habit of saying this and never returning, so we stepped in front of the wagons and told them that we did not ask special consideration, but refused to let them go until the laws of their Government had been complied with. They threatened to throw us out of the way and take them anyway. We said: "You have a dozen or more soldiers here and you can do that, but, if you do, we will protest to your Government, because you are not following their published orders." In the end, they thought better of it and went away with their horses. The next day they returned with the official receipts in order, and we had no further trouble with that department. Many people, however, had things taken from them in that way and never received anything, because they could not trace those who had virtually stolen their goods.

All of our observations and dealings with the Government proved, as in these cases, that with them there was no such thing as justice and that nothing could be right unless it was in their interest and for the good of Germany. Familiarity with their acts and a study of their motives must drive one to the conclusion that they are unmoral. They may know the difference between right and wrong, but they neither love the one nor hate the other. They will abandon truth and honor without a regret if so doing serves their end. Their success is the necessity that knows no law. Generally, we found this to be the philosophy of the individual as well as of the Government.

As illustrating the feeling of the average German towards America the writers cite conversations with two Germans prominent in the Antwerp Government shortly after the sinking of the *Lusitania*:

At that time the Germans thought a great deal about the possibility of the United States joining the Allies, and these two men expressed separately about the same point of view which was this: They said that they would like to see the United States come into the war, but thought the Americans had better sense and would remain neutral so that they could continue to make money. We asked them to tell us why they wanted to see the United States come in, and they replied: "It would shorten the war." And upon request they gave the following explanation:

"If the United States comes in, we will be able to carry on unrestricted submarine warfare, and we will be able to blockade England. We know that we can make a separate peace with Russia, and we will do so. We will then bring troops from the East to the West, and beat France. By that time England will be blockaded and will be unable to carry on the war alone, so will have to ask for peace. We will then form a fleet consisting of our own fleet and the fleets of our present enemies, take troops with us, go to the United States, and compel them to pay all of the expenses of the war. They are the people who have made all of the money and they must be the ones who will have to pay for it."

Sayings of that kind should impress upon us what might be in store for us if they are not beaten.

SPICE OF LIFE

Some Problem.—"What is the biggest problem you have faced since the days of your youth?"

"Living them down."—*Punch Bowl.*

Some Endurance.—**KNICKER**—"The Kaiser says Germans must have the will to endure."

BOCKER—"Well, they certainly have the William to endure."—*New York Sun.*

Timing the Tickle.—**HUB**—"Every time I look at that new hat of yours I have to laugh."

WIFEY—"Really! Then I'll leave it around when the bill arrives."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Boston Version

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He cachinnates best who cachinnates

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—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

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I have eaten a bale

Of spinach and kale,

And I've never raised a row.

I have swallowed a can

Of moistened bran

And I feel like a brindle cow.

I am taking a snack

From the old haystack

In the evening shadows gray.

And I'm glad, you bet,

At last to get

To the end of a meatless day.

—*Washington Star.*

Unsafe Experiment.—The party of tourists were watching Professor X as he exhumed the wrapt body of an ancient Egyptian.

"Judging from the utensils about him," remarked the professor, "this mummy must have been an Egyptian plumber."

"Wouldn't it be interesting," said a romantic young lady, "if we could bring him to life?"

"Interesting, but a bit risky," returned Professor X. "Somebody might have to pay him for his time."—*Browning's Magazine.*

Unprepared Base Threatened.—Tommy Tonkins was keen on baseball and particularly ambitious to make his mark as a catcher. Any hint, however small, was welcomed if it helped on his advance in his department of the game. When he began to have trouble with his hands, and some body suggested soaking them in salt water to harden the skin, he quickly followed the advice.

Alas! a few days later Tommy had a misfortune. A long hit at the bottom of the garden sent the ball crashing through a neighbor's sitting-room window. It was the third Tommy had broken since the season began.

Mrs. Tonkins nearly wept in anger when Tommy broke the news.

"Yer father'll skin yer when 'e comes 'ome to-night," she said.

Poor Tommy, trembling, went outside to reflect. His thoughts traveled to the strap hanging in the kitchen, and he eyed his hands ruefully.

"Ah!" he muttered, with a sigh. "I made a big mistake. I ought to 'ave sat in that salt and water!"—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

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A Poor Financier.—HE—"We'll have to give up our intended summer trip. My account at the bank is already overdrawn."

SHE—"Oh, John, you are such a wretched financier. Why don't you keep your account in a bank that has plenty of money?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Sign of Wedlock.—"There goes another married man," said the girl at the candy-counter.

"How do you know?" asked the cashier.

"He used to buy a three-pound box of candy twice a week and now he buys half a pound once a month."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Fooling the Neighbors.—"What makes that hen of yours cackle so loudly?" inquired Jenkins of his neighbor.

"Why, they've just laid a corner-stone for the new workingmen's club across the road, and she's trying to make the neighbors think she did it."—*Chicago Herald.*

It Happened in Indiana.—On Friday evening Mr. Jackson Stone, of Chicago, and Miss Eva Morris, of Hebron, were quietly married. As sweetly as the blending of two light-beams in the solemn hush that fell over the little company of friends, these two souls melted into each other under the mystic words of union spoken by the officiating clergyman.—*Valparaiso (Ind.) Vidette.*

A True Friend.—Andy Foster, a well-known character in his native city, had recently shuffled off this mortal soil in destitute circumstances, altho in his earlier days he enjoyed financial prosperity.

A prominent merchant, an old friend of the family, attended the funeral and was visibly affected as he gazed for the last time on his old friend and associate.

The mourners were conspicuously few in number and some attention was attracted by the sorrowing merchant. "The old gentleman was very dear to you?" ventured one of the bearers after the funeral was over.

"Indeed, he was," answered the mourner. "Andy was one true friend. He never asked me to lend him a cent, tho I knew that he was practically starving to death."—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Futile Experiment.—William Williams hated nicknames. He used to say that most fine given names were ruined by abbreviations, which was a sin and a shame. "I myself," he said, "am one of six brothers. We were all given good, old-fashioned Christian names, but all those names were shortened into meaningless or feeble monosyllables by our friends. I shall name my children so that it will be impracticable to curtail their names."

The Williams family, in the course of time, was blessed with five children, all boys. The eldest was named after the father—William. Of course, that would be shortened to "Will" or enfeebled to "Willie"—but wait! A second son came and was christened Willard. "Aha!" chuckled Mr. Williams. "Now everybody will have to speak the full names of each of these boys in order to distinguish them."

In pursuance of this scheme the next three sons were named Wilbert, Wilfred, and Wilmont.

They are all big boys now. And they are respectively known to their intimates as Bill, Skinny, Butch, Chuck, and Kid.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE BREWERS' CAMPAIGN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

(Continued from page 14)

whisky is not a cheap drink, especially now with the war-tax in force, and the ostracizing policy of the antis has made it more and more difficult to find decent men to conduct saloons. It would be emphatically to the interest of the distillers to abolish 50 to 75 per cent. of the saloons now in existence because the survivors would sell better goods and better value their license to do business. 'Temperance' is not a matter of the beverage chosen, but of the amount consumed. The toxicity of too much beer or wine is just as unpleasant and injurious as when too much spirit is consumed."

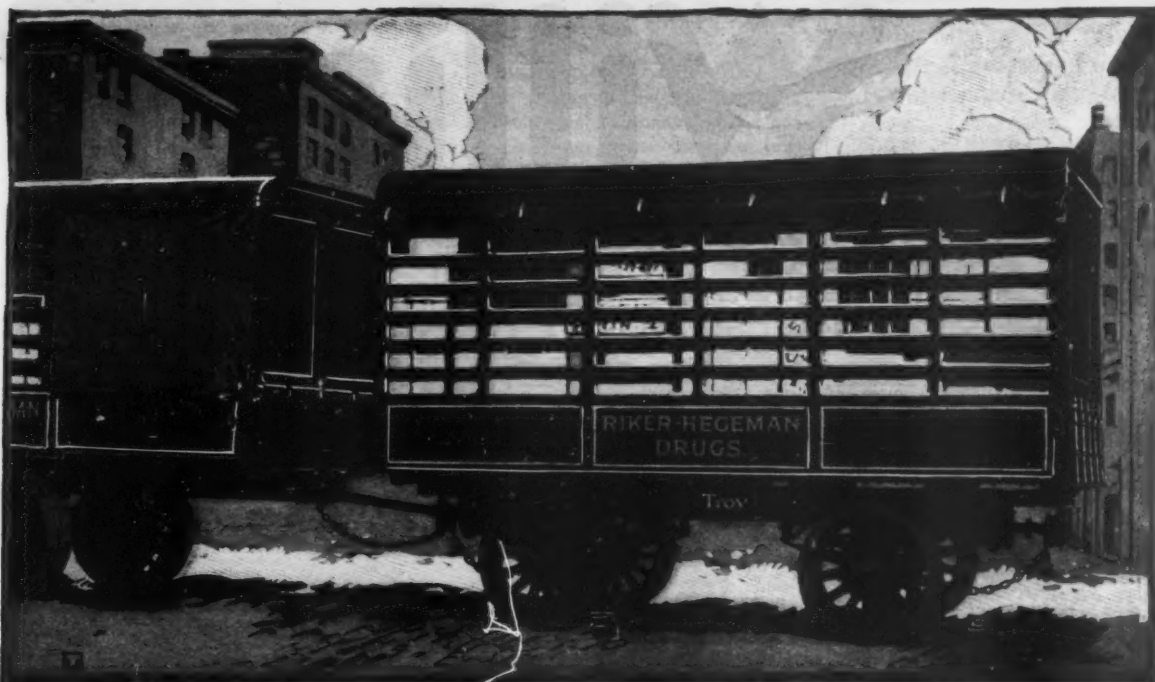
The Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review (San Francisco), which describes itself as the leading journal of the wine, brewing, and spirit trades west of the Mississippi, says that those who have watched the mad tidal wave of prohibition engulf the liquor industries will sympathize with the brewers' attempt to gain a point of safety, yet "it seems a pity that the attempt is hopeless." Long before the railroads saw the error of their ways, the breweries of America had set for themselves a standard of business and social morality higher than is carried on by any other industry in the country. But it availed them nothing, and this journal adds:

"Nor do we hope for better results since John Barleycorn has been disowned and cast into outer darkness for the time being. Prohibition is not merely a contest between those who want to drink and those who would stop them. It is more than a fad, it is an obsession. Prohibition is only the temporary form of the age-long conflict which the joys and the glooms have waged since the world began.

"It is the modern expression of the difference between those who dance and those who deem dancing a waste of time, and thus a sin. It is one of the most prominent boundary-posts which divide Bohemia from the wastes of Iowa."

As for the prohibition press, *The National Advocate* (New York) maintains that beer "is a greater peril to manhood, home, and society than whisky ever has been or can be; that beer begins the drink habit almost invariably, and that the average beer-drinker takes as much alcohol into his system as the average whisky-drinker takes into his." This temperance organ also says that the bad saloons, so called by the brewers, are "largely, if not mainly, owned by the brewers, or mortgaged to them, who are now trying to save their own share in a bad business, for which they have long been as responsible as the distillers, on whom, for its badness, they now seek to lay the blame."

Mr. Edwin Simpson, State Superintendent of the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League, writes in the Rhode Island edition of *The American Issue* that the brewers have always claimed to believe the distillery and its product "are of the devil," and regretted the union that was forced upon them which has "brought such dis-



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Four forms of
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Shaving Stick

LOTS of discarded razors have come into their own again since men learned the secret of the home shave. They used to think shaving was the razor's job. They know now it is the softening, lasting, economical lather of Williams' Shaving Stick that smoothes the razor's way and brings the gratifying result.

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Ask for Williams' Holder Top Shaving Stick. Then you have the additional convenience of a firm metal grip for your fingers while applying the soap and a tight-fitting, dust-proof top for the box when the Stick is not in use.

Send 20c. in stamps for trial sizes of the four forms shown here. Then decide which you prefer. Or send 6c. in stamps for any one.

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After the shave or the bath you will enjoy the comforting touch of Williams' Talc Powder. Send 4c. for a trial size of the perfume you prefer—Violet, Carnation, English Lilac or Rose.



grace on their beloved un-American, pro-German institution—the saloon." Strange to say, these brewery-owned and operated saloons, we are told, are "still selling this horrible stuff that has brought so much disgrace on them" in scores of American cities. This advocate of prohibition thinks the brewers' "eleventh-hour confession with its pious attack on strong drink, with its promised reduction of alcoholic content in beer to 2½ per cent., will move no one." Mr. J. Frank Hanly, editor of the *National Enquirer* (Indianapolis), and former Governor of Indiana, says:

"When the writer of this editorial was a candidate for the nomination for Governor of the State of Indiana it was not the distilling interests of the State, but the brewers, that sought to wring from him a promise that in consideration for his nomination he should if elected permit no temperance legislation during his term. It was the brewing interests of Indiana, and not the distillers, that sought on the eve of election, after his nomination in spite of their opposition, to extort a like promise as the price of his election.

"It was the president of the Indiana State Brewers' Association, and not a representative of the distillery interests of the State, that walked into the Governor's office in Indianapolis, and with the arrogance of a Hun announced that he had come to say to the Governor that a township and ward remonstrance law which the Governor had recommended to the General Assembly for enactment could not be passed by the legislature. . . .

"In all the history of the political and civic life of the American people there has been no combination or organization of power so brutal, so domineering, so corrupt, or so dead to every sense of civic interest or concern as the brewers of America. They have been and are the chief criminals, and no camouflage to which they may resort will save them. The people will see beneath the false pretense the bare, naked facts. The legislatures of the States will be organized into firing squads, and the beer trade will be compelled to meet its fate.

"Nor will the people be deceived by the fallacious contention that beer is a safe and harmless drink. Every laboratory in America refutes it. Every sociologist knows better. Every scientist of reputation condemns it. The management of every great industrial interest, compelled by economic necessity, seeks its complete overthrow."

The Home Alliance (Woodland, California) thinks that the Government, by forbidding the distillation of spirituous liquors during the war, has "closed the distillery spigot and left open the bung-hole, of the brewery," believing it was "serving national interests by forbidding the use of corn and rotten fruits in the production of whisky and brandy, while permitting the use of multimillions of bushels of barley in the manufacture of beer." This journal charges that the brewers were active in pressing the distinction between themselves and the distillers because they saw the opportunity "to save their own cargo by making jetsam of distillery interests, and overboard those interests went, not without the aid of the brewers' hands," with the result that the "sodden

beer-drinker is now held up to the public as a true model of temperance, and the venter of beer as a benefactor of his kind." *The California Voice and Issue* holds that those who profess to be working for national prohibition in many cases are short-sighted enough to exempt beer in their local and State campaigns. The consequence is that brewery stock is again on the up grade, and it quotes *The Financial World* (New York) as saying that "it requires very little discernment to see that if whisky is given its death-blow, there will be an increase in the consumption of beer and wines and that the breweries will have another lease of life." *The Venango Daily Herald* (Franklin, Pa.) observes:

"The average 'drink' of whisky, as estimated by men who have spent their lives in the whisky business, is 1.25 ounces. If the whisky is 40 per cent. alcohol—theoretically it should be 50 per cent., but not one gallon in a hundred sold over the bar averages higher than 40 per cent., and very much of it much lower—the amount of alcohol consumed in one drink is .51 ounce.

"The standard drink of beer is eight ounces. At the old average of alcoholic content, which the brewers persistently denied but which the new order practically admits, 4.5 per cent., a drink of beer contained .36 ounce of alcohol; or three drinks of beer more alcohol than two drinks of whisky. At the new alcohol content prescribed by the Presidential order, 2.75 per cent., a drink of beer will contain .20 ounce of alcohol."

Taking into account the drinking customs of drinking men, this journal goes on to say, it is manifest that the average beer-drinker has been consuming far more alcohol than the average whisky-drinker. With the increasing tendency to dilute whisky that accompanies the higher wholesale cost of the drink, it is probable that even with the new beer the beer-drinker will continue to get the most alcohol into his system. The *New Hampshire Issue* (Concord) denies that the brewers are champions of real temperance, and tells us that the Board of Control of the liquor traffic in London states that 40 per cent. of the drunks get drunk on beer. This journal and others opposed to the liquor industry urge that the breweries be shut down, because the brewers are the biggest wasters of food-material. The *Illinois Banner* (Danville) can make no distinction between beer and whisky, because they both produce the same effect. The claim that beer is a true temperance drink can not be substantiated by the brewers, this journal holds, until "they manufacture beer without an intoxicating ingredient, and when they do that there will be no demand for their product." *The White Ribbon Bulletin of North Dakota* (Fargo) accuses both brewer and distiller of being equally guilty as accessories to "all the crimes and disorders, suffering and sorrow of the last centuries," and holds that "even this wicked war would not be possible

The Man Who Uses a "Home-made" Heat Treating Furnace Today Courts Disaster

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In this day of the nation's emergency, the speeding up and increase of output should command the attention of every manufacturer. Home-made, make-shift appliances should not be tolerated. It is absolutely essential that standardized furnaces be used in order that waste effort and labor may be eliminated; so that time may be conserved; so that fuel may be saved.

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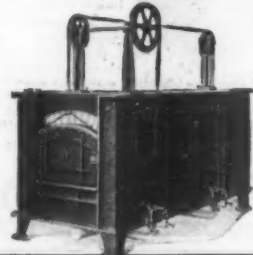
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had not a nation, sodden with beer, with vision beclouded with alcohol, unloosed its unholy ambition and plunged the whole world into war and agony." *The White Ribbon News of New Jersey* (Morristown) quotes the president of the N. W. C. T. U. as saying that camouflage is well understood by that organization. Alcohol is a poison—beer is an alcoholic drink. Its manufacture destroys grain, and loyalty and patriotism demand that grain should be used for constructive and not destructive business. *The Minnesota White Ribbon* (Montevideo) also classes beer with hard liquor, and quotes Bishop William Quayle as saying that "of all forms of drink beer is the most brutalizing. The unthinkable barbarism of the German armies in this present war is, in all reasonableness, to be accounted for largely by their centuries of beer-drinking, which has deadened their moral sense and coarsened their moral fiber." *The Connecticut White Ribbon Banner* (Scotland, Conn.) not only condemns beer as a beverage on the authority of scientists and insurance companies, but urges its suppression as a war-measure of economy and conservation, and it quotes *The Pacific Medical Journal* as saying that "of all the intoxicating drinks beer is the most animalizing." *The Record* (Frost, Minn.) would have all liquor ousted, including whisky and beer, to save the country from destruction, and *The Siirtolainen*, a Finnish prohibition organ (Duluth), is similarly opposed to all alcoholic liquors no matter under what name they are sold, for it believes that the "welfare of the people of this great country requires that the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages be prohibited by Federal law." *The Comanche Vanguard* (Comanche, Texas) favors "bone-dry" prohibition, because there are no good saloons, no good beer-gardens, or beer-joints—because they are evil, unmitigatedly evil, and continuously evil. It does not foresee much success for the brewers in attempting to draw a line of distinction between themselves and the distillers, and *The Campaigner* (Madison, Wis.) says that "very few people are being deceived by their specious pleas," which "only show their own weakness." Every bushel of grain that is destroyed by German breweries in America serves the Kaiser just as well as a bushel sunk by a submarine at sea, remarks *The American Issue* (Westerville, Ohio), and as to the advertising of the brewers, it adds that "a halo won't fit on a beer-keg no matter how much money is spent in advertising that it does." On this point we read in *The Temperance Cause* (Boston) that

"The brewers are in the position of Don Quixote, who tried to bring back feudalism after the world had outgrown it. We now have many non-narcotizing, non-poisonous beverages far surpassing alcoholic liquors, mild or strong. We have reached the antialcohol and the antiwar stage in the world's development."

CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

OPERATIONS IN AMERICA

December 26.—President Wilson, by proclamation, takes possession of all the nation's railroads with their auxiliary water lines, elevators, warehouses, and all other equipment. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is placed in charge with the title of Director-General of Railroads. He will also continue as Secretary of the Treasury, Washington reports. Provision is made for a proper return to stock and bondholders. The roads pass to the Government on Friday, but for accounting purposes Government control dates from December 31 at midnight.

Secretary Baker announces that General Bliss, retired, will be recalled to active duty and reappointed Chief of Staff. Major-General Biddle is to be continued as Assistant Chief of Staff.

December 27.—Director-General McAdoo in a statement asks the support of the public and the railroad officers and employees, declaring that victory in the war will depend upon speed and efficiency. A sweeping advance in rail stocks reflects Wall Street's approval of Government control of the roads. Bankers and officials praise the action of the President.

The theft of cloth valued at \$500,000 intended for soldiers' uniforms is disclosed by detectives of the New York bomb squad. One man is under arrest and five more arrests are expected to follow.

Major-General Sharpe, Quartermaster-General of the Army, under examination before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, makes many startling disclosures involving near relatives of members of the Council of National Defense in profiteering.

December 28.—Washington reports that the Government has requisitioned the electric power produced by the Niagara Falls Power Company for establishments at Niagara Falls and Buffalo engaged in war-work.

Director-General McAdoo issues his first order to the lines of the Government system of railroads, directing that traffic be moved by the "most convenient and expeditious routes." Quick action to relieve the freight gain is taken and far-reaching economies planned.

Lack of preparedness in clothing and equipment was the cause of a large number of deaths from pneumonia at Army camps and cantonments, Major-General Greble and Major-General Wright tell the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. During the epidemic 8,000 men were ill at Camp Bowie, Texas, General Greble declared, because of delinquencies of the Army Supply Department.

Investigation into the thefts of army cloths now place the amount at more than a million, and spongers employed by the Government in many cities are said to be involved.

December 29.—Director-General McAdoo announces the appointment of Walker D. Hines, of New York, chairman of the Santa Fé board, as assistant in legal matters, and Alfred H. Smith, president of the New York Central Railroad, as assistant in charge of transportation in trunk-line territory east of Chicago and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. The Director-General also issued special instructions for clearing the congestion in New York and



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"The completion periods were all within the time, several days, in spite of strikes, bad weather, difficulty of securing material, and all the trouble incident to the congestion of freight and delivery of materials at this time."

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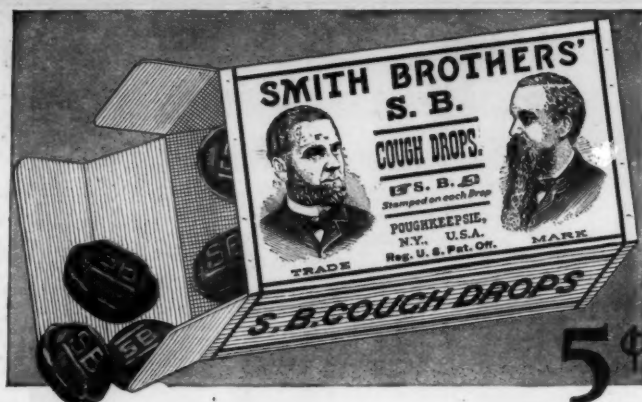
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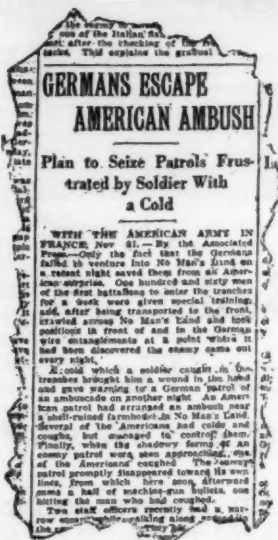
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This dispatch appeared in newspapers throughout the United States on Nov. 22

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Not often is a cough so serious. But often it is embarrassing, inconvenient, distracting. And coughing is nearly always preventable.

Stop coughing before it begins. Use Smith Brothers S. B. Cough Drops. Use them when you feel the advancing symptoms of cold or cough. Use them in cold, raw, damp weather as prevention.

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Chicago through pooling of terminals and other traffic facilities.

Testifying before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs Capt. A. C. Peerless, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, states that the Base Assorting Plant was paid 6 cents a pound by the Government for sorting woolen waste while competing firms were willing to take the contract for 1½ cents. The net profit on the deal would have been \$400,000, while the corporation, which was organized with only this contract in view, was capitalized for only \$10,000. Ira Kaplan, president of the corporation, it was brought out, is a brother of Sam Kaplan, chief adviser of C. Eisenman, head of the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Paul Henig, master mechanic of the E. W. Bliss Company, of New York City, who made the final inspection of every torpedo turned out by the concern for the United States Government, is arrested for treason. He is charged with having tampered with the gyroscopes so as to make the weapons not only useless against the enemy, but even likely to circle back and sink the ship that fired them.

In anticipation of orders from Director-General McAdoo to facilitate the handling of Government business, the Reading Railway and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company voluntarily begin annulling passenger-trains. It is expected that certain routes will be held for passenger-traffic only.

It is stated in Washington that a measure will be introduced in Congress next week providing the Government with the necessary authority to pledge the holders of railroad stocks and bonds a return equal to the average for the years 1915-1917 inclusive. The maximum is placed at from 6 to 7 per cent.

December 30.—Washington reports that a new list of rules of censorship for the American press will go into effect tomorrow materially modifying the secrecy in regard to army and naval movements.

December 31.—Director-General McAdoo accepts the resignation of the Railroad War-Board and announces the appointment of an advisory board of his own, consisting of John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, former president of the Seaboard Air Line; Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Henry Walters, chairman of the Atlantic Coast Line; Edward Chambers, vice-president of the Santa Fé and traffic director of the Food Administration, and Walker D. Hines, railroad legal expert and chairman of the Santa Fé board.

The United States Government requisitions the Bush Terminals in Brooklyn, N. Y., as a supply base for the Army. The plant consists of eight piers and 130 warehouses.

GERMANY'S PEACE MOVES

December 26.—Russo-German peace negotiations have again been delayed, London dispatches announce. It is officially stated that Germany desires time to formulate her reply, but it is thought that the delay is caused by the Teuton belief that the Bolshevik régime is near collapse. Petrograd states that an unofficial report announces that the Russians have given the Germans forty-eight hours in which to accept or reject their proposals.

December 27.—Petrograd reports that pending the resumption of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk the German and Austrian delegates have proposed that Russia undertake to mediate between the Central Powers and the Allies with a view to a general peace.

The Central Powers, it is said, see no advantage in a separate peace with Russia. Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, announced on Christmas day, according to a delayed dispatch, that the Central Powers are ready to make an immediate general peace without annexations or contributions. Washington dispatches state that President Wilson will not regard the Teutonic terms as outlined by Count Czernin as forming a basis for peace.

December 28.—Leon. Trotzky, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, tells the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council that he will ask the Entente Powers whether they intend to support the German or the Russian peace proposals, or whether they will propose alternative terms. If the Allies refuse to join in negotiations within ten days, Russia will be forced to conclude a separate peace, he states. Washington dispatches announce that Entente diplomats, without waiting to hear from their Governments, declare the Teutonic peace bid made by Count Czernin as unworthy of consideration. It is thought, however, that the Central Powers may be paying the way for real concessions. London reports that Premier Lloyd George, in a letter to the special labor conference which is regarded as the British reply to the German peace offer, declares that "achievement of the purposes for which the Allies are fighting is essential to the future freedom and peace of mankind." It is the opinion in England, as reflected in the press and in general discussions, that Germany seeks to divide opinion among the Allied nations and create factional differences.

December 30.—Amsterdam reports that Bulgaria has accepted the Russian peace proposals.

A dispatch from Brest-Litovsk states that a provisional agreement of evacuated conquered land has been reached by the Russian and Central Powers delegates to the peace conference.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

December 26.—Snow interferes with major operations in France, London reports. Berlin reports an increased bombardment on the Belgian front southeast of Ypres, and near Marcoing on the Cambrai front. Successful French raids are reported near St. Quentin and in upper Alsace.

An hour after the German Emperor and his staff had left Mannheim in a special train the station at that point was destroyed by bombs dropped by a British air-squadron in a reprisal raid.

December 27.—London dispatches state that an attack in unusual force by the Germans in the Verdun sector, north of Caurieres Wood, is repelled after reaching the French lines. The enemy losses are reported as very heavy. British official communications report little activity on the front east of Ypres, with the exception of artillery fighting.

December 28.—A delayed dispatch from the American Army in France states that a corporal of engineers was killed and one private was wounded by a German shell dropped near a party of engineers working in the trenches on a section of the French front.

December 29.—Heavy snow, followed by a temperature below zero, causes a lull in the fighting in France.

December 30.—London dispatches state that an attack in force was delivered by the Germans on a two-mile front south of Cambrai following the bombardment of the past few days. The Germans win



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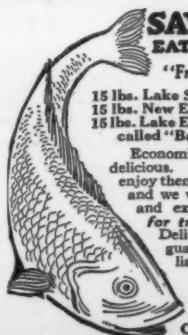
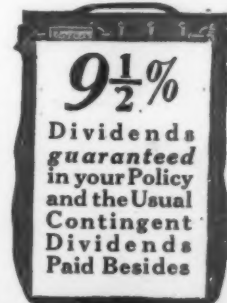
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No. 25. "Rookie" Model 25 cents (No. 25 is not an army model)

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footings in the British trenches near La Vacquerie and Marcoing, but are later ejected in fierce counter-attacks. The battle is still in progress.

December 31.—London reports that the fighting on the Cambrai front is intense, notwithstanding the heavy snow. After a day of attack and counter-attack the British are tactical victors.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

December 26.—Paris dispatches announce that the furious battle on the Asiago Plateau, which seemed to be developing into a great Italian victory again turns in favor of the invaders. Col del Rosso and Monte Val Bella, wrested from the Austro-Germans, have been retaken in a counter-attack. The Piave line still remains firm and the enemy will meet tremendous resistance there, an Associated Press report states.

December 27.—Dispatches received from Italian Army Headquarters in northern Italy state that one of the largest air-raids attempted on that front was defeated and nearly half of the German fleet of twenty-five aeroplanes destroyed. British and Italian machines engaged the enemy at close quarters. The part of the fleet that escaped returned three hours later, when three more were brought down.

December 28.—Paris dispatches announce comparative quiet on the Italian front. No infantry action is reported anywhere on the line, but artillery-fire on the Asiago Plateau is reported to be intense, probably in preparation for another drive.

December 30.—Rome dispatches announce that the heavy snows in the mountains of Italy have impeded the progress of the foe, and it is believed that the attempt to break through the line will be abandoned.

December 31.—Paris dispatches state that the expected blow by the Entente in Italy has been delivered and with such crushing force that Berlin and Vienna admit the importance of the action. The offensive was launched in the Monte Tomba region by the French forces. They captured 1,400 men, 7 cannon, and 60 machine guns.

January 1, 1918.—Associated Press reports state that the magnitude of the French victory grows as the details of the engagement are received. Among the 1,348 men captured were several Austrian officers of high rank. The chief significance of the stroke is that the Germans are now placed on the defensive.

Paris reports that the Austrians have abandoned the Zenson bridge-head on the lower Piava and retired to the eastern bank of the river under heavy Italian fire.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

December 29.—A dispatch from Rome states that 13 persons were killed and 60 injured when the open city of Padua in northern Italy was bombarded by enemy aviators on December 28.

A delayed dispatch from Petrograd announces that rumors are persistent that King Ferdinand of Roumania has abdicated in favor of the Crown Prince.

The British Admiralty reports the loss of three torpedo-boat destroyers by torpedoes or mines off the Dutch coast on the night of December 22. Thirteen officers and 180 men were lost with the boats.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA

December 27.—A Tokyo dispatch states that the Chinese defeat the Russian

Maximalist troops at Harbin, Manchuria.

London hears through Petrograd that a legislative body for White Russia has been established at Minsk, and that a decree will be issued declaring the independence of the new state. Reports of fighting in interior Russia are still numerous, but contradictory as to results.

December 30.—London hears that Bessarabia has declared its independence as the Moldavian Republic, to form a part of the Russian Federated Republic.

The directors of the private banks of Petrograd which were raided by the Bolshevik authorities have been imprisoned in the Fortress of Sts. Peter and Paul.

It is reported that an autonomous government has been formed in Turkestan with Mr. Tynyssavaif, a member of the second Duma, as president.

B. R. Stevens, manager of the Petrograd branch of the National City Bank of New York City, and his assistant, who were arrested when the bank was seized, have been released.

December 31.—A dispatch from Stockholm states that Ukrainian and Cossack forces in a battle on the southwestern front defeat Bolshevik troops, taking 400 prisoners and capturing 8 big guns and 328 machine guns.

January 1, 1918.—Petrograd dispatches report heavy fighting between the Cossacks and the Bolshevik troops in a three-days' battle near Moscow. Many casualties are reported.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

December 26.—London dispatches announce that Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss has been appointed First Sea-Lord of the Admiralty, succeeding Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, who has been created a peer in recognition of his services.

Washington dispatches state that as a result of the Inter-Allied conference in Paris the United States Navy will take a more active part in the operations. American destroyers have already begun to protect merchantmen entering and leaving the Mediterranean.

The losses to British shipping during the past week show a material decrease. The Admiralty reports 11 vessels of 1,600 tons or over, one under that tonnage, and one fishing-vessel sunk by mine or submarine. Arrivals for the week were 2,316; sailings, 2,466.

DOMESTIC

December 26.—A dispatch from Ottawa states that Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the arctic explorer, has arrived at Fort Yukon, a trading post in Alaska. Stefansson has been in the arctic since June 13, 1913.

Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan and Company, who has just returned from a trip to the Western front in France, predicts hard fighting for America until 1920. He says that the enormous nature of the task we have undertaken is not yet fully realized.

December 27.—John Emory Andrus, a manufacturer of Yonkers, N. Y., estimated to be worth from \$40,000,000 to \$75,000,000, obtains a certificate of incorporation for the Surdna Foundation, through which he expects to give his millions to charity in a manner similar to the Rockefeller Foundation. He announces that his first benefaction will be \$2,000,000 for an institution for orphans at Yonkers.

December 28.—How small dealers are

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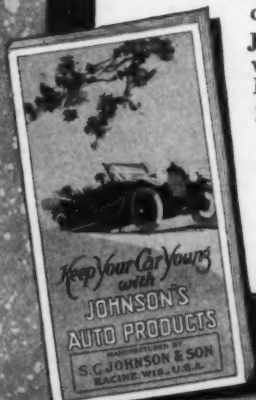
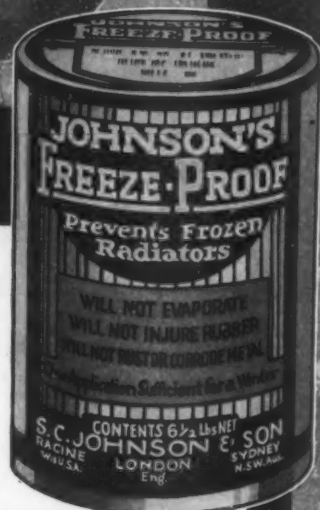
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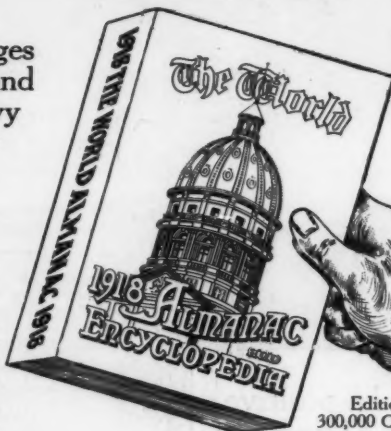
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Millionaires Dodged Their Taxes in Rome and Alexandria

by making false returns and got out of paying their inheritance duties by employing shrewd lawyers to prepare their wills.

The Servant Question a Burning One When Cleopatra Reigned

They demanded days off and other privileges or refused to work, and were quite as independent as the help of to-day.

Graft and Corruption Ran Riot Under Caesars and Ptolemies

Politics was a recognized road to wealth, and frauds of all kinds were constantly worked on the toiling masses.

squeezed out of competition by the big packers is told by witnesses before the Federal Trade Commission in Boston.

December 29.—With the thermometer below zero New York faces a coal-famine. Many large apartment-houses are without fuel. Cellar dealers who supply the poor of the tenement districts are cleaned out, and coal-wagon drivers threaten a strike on January 1, unless their pay is increased from \$4 to \$5 a week. The death of a child from exposure in an unheated house is reported.

Between twenty and thirty persons are reported killed and many injured in a collision between a New York and St. Louis train and an east-bound Baltimore & Ohio train near North Vernon, Indiana.

Anthracite-producers and shippers assure the Federal Fuel Administration that with the present program for clearing up the freight congestion the country will get through the winter with little privation from coal-shortage.

December 30.—In view of the fuel-famine in the midst of the cold snap, Director-General McAdoo orders that trains carrying coal shall have the right of way even over passenger service. The situation in New England is reported to be even worse than in New York. The thermometer in New York City reaches 13 below zero, 7 degrees below previous records, and death and suffering result from the shortage of coal.

January 1, 1918.—Norfolk, Va., is swept by a fire supposed to have been caused by German spies. Two blocks in the heart of the city are destroyed at a loss of \$2,000,000.

Dawson City, Y. T., reports the mercury as 86 degrees below zero, which is a record for this season. At the same time in Pasadena, Cal., four persons are overcome by the heat in a crowd of 42,000 persons who witnessed the Army and Navy football game.

FOREIGN

December 27.—Buenos Aires reports that dispatches from Florianopolis, Brazil, state that a large number of German conspirators have been arrested as the result of a plot to overthrow the local Government.

A dispatch from Marfa, Texas, states that ten of the Mexicans who raided Candelaria on Christmas morning were killed and a number wounded when overtaken by American cavalry on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

December 29.—The State Department in Washington is advised by a wireless dispatch from the American Chargé in Guatemala that 80 per cent. of the city was destroyed by an earthquake that began on December 26 and continued two days.

December 30.—Later advices received in Washington from Guatemala state that the earthquake began on Christmas day and continued until December 29. Persons without shelter number 125,000. Naval vessels in South-American waters have been ordered to aid the stricken city.

Rather Delicate.—Connie, aged eight, had picked up a newspaper from her father's armchair and was spelling out the news items.

"It says here," she called to her brother, "that another oo-to-gen-ar-ian is dead. What is an oo-to-gen-ar-ian?"

"I don't know what they are," said William, who was three years older than his sister, "but they must be awful sickly. You never hear of 'em but they're dying."

—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

SUGAR

With a view to giving the public a correct understanding of the sugar situation, the following **FACTS** are presented:

Existing conditions are world wide in their effect, not in any sense local. Any consideration of the question of available sugar supply must take into account a series of extraordinary factors.

The immediate effect of the declaration of the European war was to cut off from the world's market the sugar of the Central Powers. About one-third of the world's total production formerly came from within the present battlefields of Europe. The Western battlefield passes through the sugar producing territory of France and of Belgium. In consequence, England, France and other foreign countries have competed with the United States for Cuba's cane sugar.

Not only did this cause an advance in the price of raw and refined sugar, but until competition was checked by the recent agreement among the Allies, it resulted in lessening the supply available to the people of this country last fall.

At the same time, an abundance of sugar—hundreds of thousands of tons—has been locked up in far-away Java, owing to the lack of ships to transport it. It is no more available than unmined gold. To provide ships to bring this sugar here—or to Europe—would withdraw them from the more important business of carrying our soldiers and their supplies overseas, as Mr. Hoover has pointed out.

The nation-wide movement to save the fruit crop last season greatly increased the use of sugar. While the quantity in the sugar bowl was for this and other reasons

lessened, this sugar is wisely stored as food in preserved fruits, jams and jellies.

"Every jar of fruit preserved adds that much to our insurance of victory, adds that much to hasten the end of this conflict."

Because of the increased demand for sugar, more sugar cane has been planted in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Louisiana, the chief sources from which the United States gets cane sugar.

But the reports from Cuba and Porto Rico make the situation more favorable than a month ago for a supply to meet the sugar needs of all who are dependent on this source—including our soldiers abroad and the Allies.

We buy raw cane sugar in the open market and refine it. To the extent of our ability, we are co-operating with the Government to insure a fair distribution of cane sugar, to stabilize the price to the consumer and to prevent hoarding and waste.

We kept our refineries working last fall so long as there was a ton of raw sugar to be had.

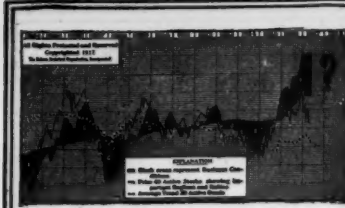
In order to make our output of refined sugar go as widely as possible, we distribute Domino Cane Sugars in convenient-size cartons and small cotton bags. These small-size packages make it easy for grocers to limit sales to actual needs and to prevent hoarding. They help to prevent waste in the home. Housewives can co-operate with this plan by asking for these package sugars.

In war-time and at all times it is our aim to safeguard the interests of the public we serve.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

A YEAR OF RAIL, INDUSTRIAL, AND MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS

SOME striking data as to prices on the New York Stock Exchange during the year 1917 have been given in *The Financial World*. In 104 common and preferred stocks and bonds it finds that, based on the highest and lowest prices of the year, there was a shrinkage of \$3,023,000,000 in market values. These 104 securities were those only which are dealt in every business day. Probably there are as many others of which daily records were not made. Most of the losses occurred after Congress declared war on Germany in April last. Reckoned by groups it appears that the losses in quoted values showed, in railroad stocks and bonds, \$1,224,000,000; in industrial and public utility stocks and bonds, \$1,510,000,000, and in mining, \$289,000,000. At the beginning of the year the break had begun under pressure from Bethman-Hollweg's December peace proposals following "a great boom based on war-activities and profits from the European belligerents." The railroad stocks as a class made their highest prices in the first month of the year and their lowest in the last month. The comparison presented of prices of rails is as follows:

	High 1917	Low 1917	Week of Dec. 27
Atchafalpa com.	107 1/2	75	78
Atchafalpa pfd.	100 1/2	75	76
Atlantic Coast Line.	119	79 1/2	82
Baltimore & Ohio com.	85	39 1/2	40 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio pfd.	76 1/2	50 1/2	51
Canadian Pacific.	167 1/2	126	129 1/2
C. M. & St. Paul.	92	35	37 1/2
C. M. & St. Paul pfd.	123 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Chicago & Northwestern com.	124 1/2	85	86 1/2
Chicago & Northwestern pfd.	172 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
C. R. I. & Pacific com.	38 1/2	16	16
C. R. I. & Pacific 6% pfd.	71 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
C. R. I. & Pacific 7% pfd.	84 1/2	44	45
Delaware & Hudson.	151 1/2	87	92 1/2
Erie com.	34 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Erie 1st pfd.	49 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Erie 2d pfd.	39 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Great Northern pfd.	118 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2
Illinois Central.	106 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Lehigh Valley.	79 1/2	50 1/2	52
Missouri Pacific.	34	19 1/2	22 1/2
Missouri Pacific pfd.	61	37 1/2	37 1/2
New York Central.	103 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
N. Y., New Haven & Hartford.	52 1/2	21 1/2	27 1/2
Norfolk & Western.	110 1/2	75	77 1/2
Pennsylvania.	67 1/2	40 1/2	42
Reading.	104 1/2	60 1/2	68
Southern Pacific.	98 1/2	75 1/2	78
Southern Railway.	33 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Union Pacific.	141 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2
Wabash com.	18 1/2	7	7 1/2
Wabash "A."	58	36 1/2	37 1/2
Wabash pfd. "B."	30 1/2	18	18 1/2

The low figures represent very nearly the low levels of the year. Just after the table was compiled the rails underwent a considerable improvement, owing to the President's declaration in favor of putting the Government's credit back of them. During the year the industrial group "held more tenaciously than the rails," because they were "under no national guardianship at Washington as were the railroads, and many speculators were loath to concede that they had done their best in the bull market." It was not until May or June that most of the industrials recorded their high prices. For example, it was in May that United States Steel "registered its highest price on record." After that there set in "a great recession under successive market blows produced by the outpouring of Liberty bonds, tighter money, more serious views of the war than had been previously taken, and a generally cautious tone of comment from Wall Street leaders who correctly foresaw a shifting of the people's savings from private domestic investments to those relating more to the great con-

flict." The most active of the industrial and utilities group show in this paper's compilation the following price record.

	High 1917	Low 1917	Week of Dec. 27
American Beet Sugar.	102 1/2	63	66
American Can com.	57 1/2	29 1/2	34
American Can pfd.	111 1/2	87	87
American Car & Foundry com.	88 1/2	57	53 1/2
American Car & Foundry pfd.	118 1/2	100	101
American Smelting Co. com.	112 1/2	67 1/2	69 1/2
American Smelting Co. pfd.	117 1/2	90 1/2	100
American Sugar Refining.	126 1/2	80 1/2	94 1/2
American Tel. & Tel.	128 1/2	95 1/2	99 1/2
American Tobacco com.	220	123	128
American Tobacco pfd.	109 1/2	80	89
American Woolen.	54 1/2	37 1/2	40
Baldwin Locomotive.	76 1/2	43	54
Bethlehem Steel.	518 1/2	361 1/2	383 1/2
Bethlehem Steel B.	155 1/2	66 1/2	69
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	82	36 1/2	38
Central Leather.	101 1/2	55	57
Central Leather pfd.	115 1/2	95	97
Chandler Motors.	104 1/2	56	63
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.	58	29 1/2	33 1/2
Columbia Gas & Electric.	47 1/2	25 1/2	29 1/2
Consolidated Gas (N. Y.).	134 1/2	76 1/2	79 1/2
Corn Products Refining.	37 1/2	18	23 1/2
Corn Products Refining pfd.	112 1/2	88 1/2	90
Crucible Steel.	91 1/2	45 1/2	48
Crucible Steel pfd.	117 1/2	83	83
Distillers' Securities.	44 1/2	11 1/2	22 1/2
General Electric.	171 1/2	118	122 1/2
General Motors.	146 1/2	79 1/2	83 1/2
General Motors pfd.	92	72 1/2	75 1/2
Great Northern Ore.	33 1/2	22 1/2	24
International Mercantile Marine.	36 1/2	17 1/2	20 1/2
International Mercantile Marine pfd.	106 1/2	62 1/2	70
Midvale Steel.	67 1/2	30	41 1/2
National Biscuit.	158	79 1/2	80
New York Airbrake.	158	98	111
Ohio Cities Gas.	143 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2
People's Gas & Coke Co.	106 1/2	35	36
Pittsburg Coal.	88 1/2	35	76 1/2
Pittsburg Coal pfd.	90	74 1/2	76 1/2
Prest Steel Car.	87 1/2	49	52
Pullman Company.	167 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Railway Steel Spring.	101	88 1/2	88 1/2
Sinclair Oil.	59 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2
Texas Company.	243	114 1/2	125
United Cigar Stores Co.	127 1/2	81 1/2	86
U. S. Industrial Alcohol.	171 1/2	92 1/2	110
U. S. Rubber com.	67	45	48 1/2
U. S. Rubber 1st pfd.	164 1/2	91	91
U. S. Steel com.	136 1/2	79 1/2	83 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd.	121 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Western Union Telegraph.	99 1/2	76	79
Westinghouse Mfg. Co.	56	33 1/2	36 1/2
Willys Overland.	100 1/2	69	70
Willys Overland pfd.	100	69	70

* Old basis.

The *Financial World's* third table gives the most active of the mining group which began their downward swing from their high prices "just about the time the war began and when it was seen that the Government and Congress were considering a price-regulating program":

	High 1917	Low 1917	Week of Dec. 27
Alaska Gold.	113 1/2	1	1 1/2
Alaska Juneau.	8 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Anaconda Copper.	87	51 1/2	53 1/2
Butte & Superior Copper.	52 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2
Cerro de Pasco Copper.	41	25	27
Chile Copper.	27 1/2	11 1/2	14
Chino Copper.	63 1/2	35 1/2	38
Green Consolidated Copper.	47	34	35
Inspiration Consolidated.	66 1/2	38	39
Kennecott Copper.	50 1/2	26	30 1/2
Miami Consolidated Copper.	43 1/2	25	26
National Lead.	63 1/2	37 1/2	40
Nevada Consolidated Copper.	26 1/2	16	16 1/2
Ray Consolidated Copper.	32 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Utah Copper.	118 1/2	70 1/2	73 1/2

As to the change for the better—a change that was unmistakable—which came over stocks and bonds of the three groups in the last week of the year, the writer remarked that "rails seem to have discounted Government control and operation and observers of railroad conditions were now looking toward Washington with hope and confidence, instead of fear and trembling, convinced that at last the railroads are to receive fair and equitable treatment." So also the industrial and utilities group "no longer responded to despairing talk about the inequities of price regulations and excess war-taxes," while the mining group "acts with the same degree of confidence in better days to come."

The whole list, in fact, "seems to have gained new life and to be pointing to cheerfulness and hope for the New Year 1918." The writer remarks in conclusion that "one can not close without making note of the satisfaction that is felt over the defeat of the bear party which has been burrowing under security values so long." These men "have been routed and a lot of their illicit profits taken away from them."

THRIFT AND SAVING AS GREAT LESSONS OF THE WAR

Writers and speakers on the war-loans, and particularly in their references to the War-savings Certificates, dwell again and again on the fact that besides industry in production, great lessons from the war will be what the country learns as to thrift and saving. Provided the lessons are well learned and remain with us as permanent benefits, a writer in *The Journal of Commerce* believes they "will be worth all they cost." These gains from the war will be things "apart from the triumph that will be won for free government and the independence of nations." He continues:

"Many efforts are being made now to impress upon the great mass of the people the importance to themselves, as well as to their country, of producing all they can of the things that are really needed for their support and for the success of the great cause in which they are now engaged, having it applied in the most effective manner and avoiding all unnecessary waste. That will shorten the war, lessen its cost, make its result sure, and prove a source of strength for all time to come. Few have in easy times given the matter much thought or realized how much of the possible wealth of this country for the comfort of its people has failed to be brought forth, and how much that has been produced has been wasted in the process. Two years of the discipline we are facing may be made to impress the lesson so that it will give a higher character to the people, to their own enduring satisfaction.

"There are various ways of making this lesson attractive, which is the best way of teaching any lesson, and getting it most readily accepted. One of them is just now being presented as a real novelty in giving all the people a chance to become creditors of their country to which they have owed so much, making it their grateful debtor. The Government has already obligated itself for this one fiscal year to devote nearly \$20,000,000,000 to the expense of the war and it will all have to come out of the fruits of labor and enterprise in one way or another. It will not all be expended in the one year, but it will have to be liberally added to afterward to carry out all the work for which it is provided. The expenditure is not in money, which is only a means of gathering, exchanging, and distributing the real substance that has to be used up. It is in the things that must be used for the support of armies and for all the supplies that war-operations require, while enough must be left for the support of those who are doing the work at home. Experience and observation are the greatest teachers in the practical things of life, rather than schools and books, and they are now teaching this great lesson.

"The opportunity that is to be offered to the people for loaning \$2,000,000,000 at least to their Government right away, without deducting anything from its regular sources of income, is presented in the form of what are called War-savings Certificates. This plan is not yet fully understood, as a special committee has been working it up for only a short time in cooperation with the Treasury Department, and is just completing its preparation. Those certificates will run for five years and yield 4 per cent. interest to the lender, and this will come in a novel way.



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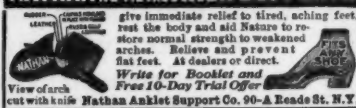
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On a Narrow Margin.—A newspaper friend of ours, whose duties keep him up o' nights, entered a down-town restaurant at a late hour, Tuesday evening. He glanced at the clock, then at the calendar, then at the menu, from which he ordered a frugal repast. Then he waited, nervously.

At the end of ten minutes, he succeeded in catching his waiter's eye.

"Look here, how long am I going to have to wait for that grub I ordered?" he inquired.

"Oh, I guess it won't be long, now," yawned the waiter. "In a hurry?"

"In a hurry? Say, I ordered a meal without meat because it is meatless day. And if I have to wait five minutes longer it will be wheatless day, and I won't get a darned thing!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. N. R., Miami, Ariz.—A house is "let out for rent" when rented in the United States, but the expression "to rent" is common in England on signs used to indicate that the premises are for rental.

"W. M. P., Albany, Ga.—The term *addict* came into the language first as an adjective in 1529. At that time it meant "devoted." Seven years later it connoted "attached by one's own inclination; self-addicted to." Its transition from adjective to noun is in harmony with the

genius of a language in which such transitions are frequent. Dr. Fernald ("A Working Grammar of the English Language," preface, p. v) says: "The English language often uses one part of speech with the construction of another—a noun as an adjective, an adjective as a noun. As long ago as 1561 Daus (translation of Bullinger "On the Apocalypse") wrote: "Geven to voluptuousness, full of surfeiting, addicte to . . . lust." There is no doubt that *addict*, having the sense of "one habituated to" has come to stay. It is a much-needed word and one whose meaning is not covered by *habitué*, which is "one who is a habitual frequenter, as of a place of amusement."

"W. G. E., Nebraska City, Neb.—"What is the difference between an idiom and a proverb?"

An idiom is a use of words peculiar to a particular language, especially if it be an irregularity. The phrases "to come to pass" and "to carry

out" are idiomatic phrases. A proverb is a brief, pithy saying condensing in witty or striking form the wisdom of experience, a familiar and widely known popular saying, as, "A stitch in time saves nine." Also, a wise and profound utterance, as "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."

"Q., Albany, N. Y.—(1) The question you ask is answered by the rule that requires verbs joined by coordinating conjunctions to agree in mode, tense, and form. In full the sentence should read: "I thought that your hair was gray." (2) Eschew *ain't* as a vulgarism. (3) The invitation, to express the thought you suggest, would have to be worded as follows: "On Wednesday, Mr. and Mrs. Smith request . . ." which is far from the intention indicated by "Mr. and Mrs. Smith request the pleasure of your presence at the marriage of their daughter Mary, to Mr. William Jones, on Wednesday, June 7."

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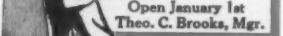
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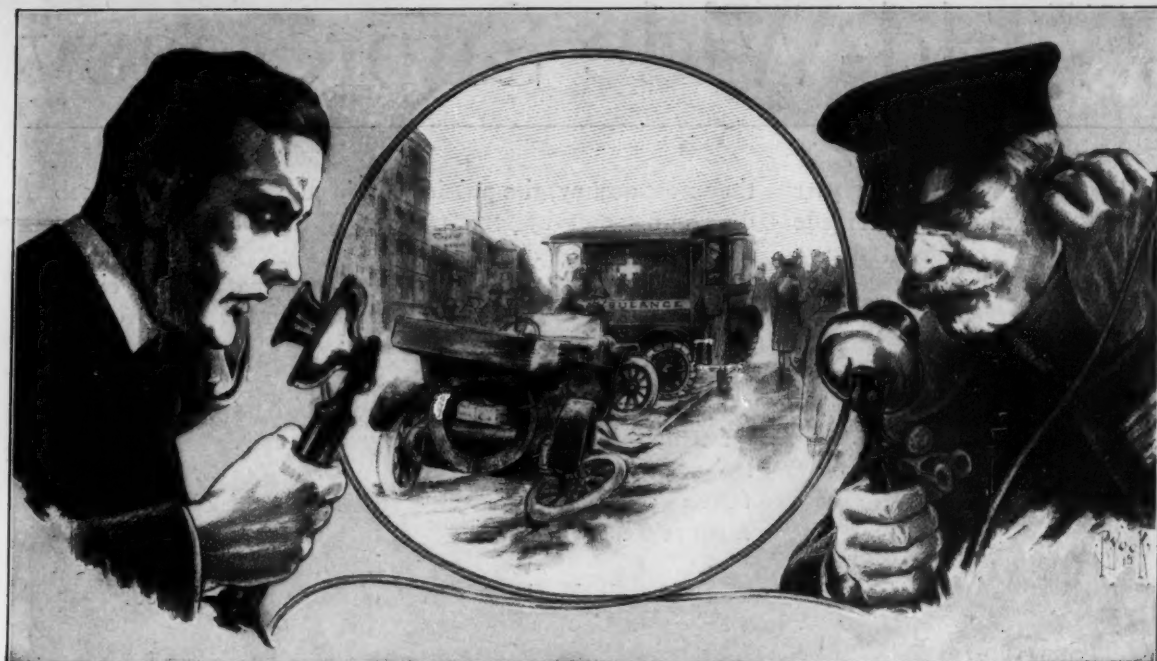
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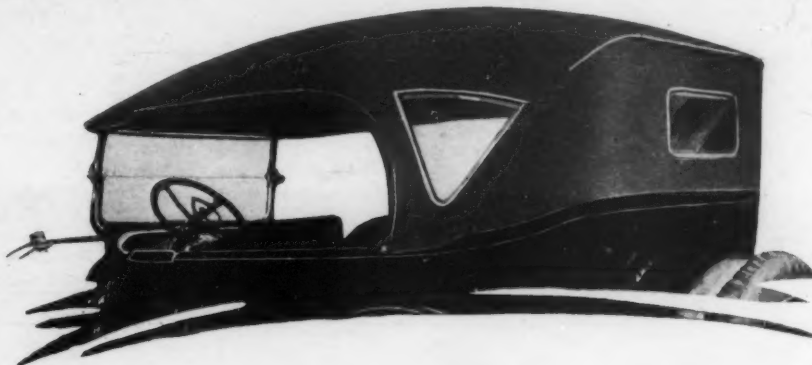
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